

## ARMY



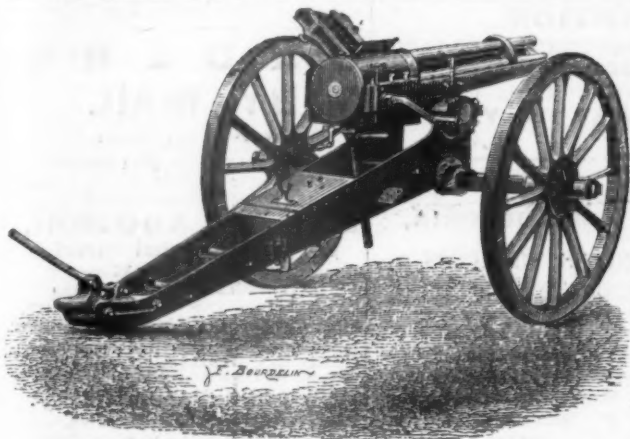
## NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.VOLUME XIX—NUMBER 18.  
WHOLE NUMBER 964.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

## The Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon

which the cut represents, mounted on the field carriage, has been adopted by the United States for both Field and Naval purposes, and by nearly all the Governments of Europe.

They are made of 37mm., 47mm., and 53mm. calibre, and fire common and steel shell.

The 37mm. and 47mm. fire 60 to 80 shell per minute, giving 1,500 to 2,000 fragments. In service, with deliberate aim at moving objects, from 15 to 30, giving 1,200 dangerous fragments per minute.

The Naval gun is mounted on the non-recoil principle, and being aimed from the shoulder, with the ease of a musket, attains a greater accuracy at sea than any other cannon.

The range of the 37mm. gun is 5,000 yards, of the 47mm., 6,500 yards,

The steel shell from the smaller gun penetrates all torpedo boats up to 3,000 yards, and at acute angles up to 2,000 yards, and the 47mm. perforates all the unarmored ships now in service.

For Field service the accuracy of fire and regularity of range are unsurpassed.

(See Official Reports of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HOTCHKISS & CO., 21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS.

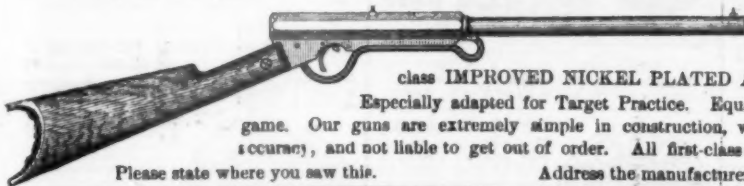
OR MESSRS. GRAHAM & HAINES,

113 Chambers Street, New York.

Prices—\$9, \$10 and \$12.

AIR GUNS GIVEN AWAY.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.



class IMPROVED NICKEL PLATED AIR GUN. Write plainly Name, Town, County and State.

Especially adapted for Target Practice. Equally suited for touching up trespassing cats and dogs, killing rats and small game. Our guns are extremely simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished; easily operated, and shoot with force and accuracy, and not liable to get out of order. All first-class gun dealers sell them. Illustrated circular sent on application.

Please state where you saw this.

Address the manufacturer

H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1847

**BAKER & MCKENNEY,**

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE New Regulation

**CORK and FELT HELMETS,**  
MILITARY GOODS

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Spasiettes, Shoulder Knots and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**

No. 48 Maiden Lane, New York,

**CORK and FELT HELMETS,**

MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.  
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Spasiettes, Chapoans, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.  
Banners and Flags (Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, etc.)

**The New Regulation Army Helmets**

As Adopted were Designed and Manufactured for the Equipment Board by

**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**

7 Bond Street, New York,

Manufacturers and Importers of Military Goods,

Who are now Ready to Receive Orders for same Made on their Superior Cork Bodies.

**HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,**

Fifth and Cherry Streets,

**PHILADELPHIA,**

Manufacturers of

**ARMY & NAVY GOODS,**

**CORK AND FELT HELMETS.**

Mail orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. **HORSTMANN BROS., Phila.**

**J. H. WILSON,**

**MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,**

1108 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,

Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.

SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

**FREDRICKS'**

**"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,**

No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York.

Imperial \$6 Per Dozen.

**ALBERT KRAMER,**  
Army and Navy Uniforms,

AND STYLISH CIVILIAN DRESS,

SELF-IMPORTED GOODS ONLY.)

OVER 13 YEARS WITH ACKERMAN'S,

Now with **FRANCIS HAGER,**  
816 BROADWAY, New York.

**BOYLAN & CO.,**

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

**MILITARY CLOTHIERS,**

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY

NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

**ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,**

**DEPOT OF THE PACIFIC.**

**A. J. PLATE & CO.,**

418 & 420 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Importers of the NEW REGULATION CORK AND FELT  
HELMETS, CHAPEAUX, CAPS, BELTS, SWORDS, SHOULDER KNOTS, SHOULDER  
STRAPS, EPAULETTES, Etc., Etc.

**HOWARD ACKERMAN,**

SUCCESSOR TO

**J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,**

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**UNIFORMS—**

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the  
Military Service of the United States.





# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX. NUMBER 28.  
WHOLE NUMBER 964

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock and Colonel W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., registered in St. Louis, February 5, and were to leave at once for Little Rock, where they arrived the early part of this week. After a thorough inspection the general and his adjutant general left on their further journey.

MAJOR Chas. A. Webb, 16th U. S. Infantry, whose death and services were recounted last week, was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

GENERAL Thos. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, Sunday, February 5, being snow bound.

LIEUT. C. A. Tingle, 2d U. S. Artillery, for several years past on signal service, joined his battery at Fort McHenry, Md., a few days ago. He expects, however, soon to go to Fort Monroe for the customary tour.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan were in Washington this week, en route from New York to Chicago. During their stay they were the recipients of many attentions.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, Feb. 8, on a month's sick leave. He has been suffering for some time from the consequences of malaria engendered by service in the south.

ASST.-SURG. M. W. Wood, U. S. A., arrived at St. Paul, Nebraska, this week, after a stormy journey from snow bound Fort Brady, Mich. He was called to the former place by the illness of Mrs. Wood, and will remain there for some weeks.

PRESIDENT Arthur and Secretary Lincoln are expected to attend the annual dinner of the Harvard Club, to be held at Delmonico's, New York, February 21. Secretary Lincoln is a Harvard graduate.

CAPTAIN Daniel Kadacasi, the last survivor of the military escort sent with the first Napoleon to Elba, died a few days ago at Klausenburg, aged 102. He was an Austrian, and fought at Wagram, and was otherwise a distinguished officer and much beloved in the Transylvanian home in which he spent his declining years.

THE death of Captain Samuel P. Ferris, 4th Infantry, gives 1st Lieutenant Joseph Koeffe (nearly 16 years a 1st lieutenant) a captaincy, and promotes 2d Lieutenant Charles W. Mason to 1st Lieutenant. Under this promotion Captain Koeffe will go from Fort Fetterman to Fort D. A. Russell, and Lieutenant Mason from the latter to the former post.

CAPT. J. N. Wheeler, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Conter, M. T., registered at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, and 2d Lieut. E. W. Howe, 17th Infantry, passed through St. Paul en route to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

LIEUT. D. C. Pearson, 2d U. S. Cavalry, expected to leave Fort Conter, Montana, this week, on a two weeks' leave.

MAJOR J. S. Brisbin, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Keogh, is expected East in a few days, to spend a few weeks' leave.

Mrs. General Trevino, daughter of General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., is visiting at San Antonio, Texas.

THE Buffalo Sunday Morning News of February 5, welcomes Colonel J. G. Lee, U. S. A., to that city, saying: "Col. Lee is a very pleasant man, and Buffalo society should open its arms to receive him."

MR. Henry W. Jones, of Elmira, N. Y., has received from an Army officer in the West two pairs of interlocked deer horns so firmly joined that considerable force must be employed even to stir them. It is supposed the two animals became engaged in a fight, and getting their horns inextricably locked together starved to death.

THE Castroville (Tex.) Quill, of January 29, which for a long time has kept in view the subscription for a sword for presentation to Lieut. J. L. Bullis, 24th U. S. Infantry, says: "\$233 has been collected and most of it in the hands of the treasurer, and the rest is subject to his demand. A \$300 sword has been ordered and is being made, and soon will be ready. Owing to citizens of Kinney County having used their subscription to purchase a sword on their own account, there is a deficiency of \$32."

IN regard to the statement that Lieutenant Danenhower, U. S. N., had always been troubled with an affection of the eyes, the father of that officer writes from Washington under date of February 4th: "On the eve of his departure for San Francisco, in April, 1879, I had a conversation with my son on the perils of an Arctic voyage, and mentioned snow blindness as one of the perils. He remarked he had no fears, as his eyes were very strong, deep set in the head, and had never troubled him; that he would wear goggles for protection and they would never be exposed except when using the instruments in taking observations, and I suppose that the constant use of the instruments without goggles affected his eyes and caused blindness."

THE San Francisco Report of Jan. 28 says: Mrs. Commodore Phelps and Mrs. Lieut. Adams were down from the Navy-yard, and guests at the Palace, during the week. Lord Beaumont, Miss Rebecca McMullin, Miss Peters and Miss Cramer have been visiting Mrs. Phelps at the Navy-yard this week. In the evening Lord Beaumont attended a musical entertainment at the residence of Pay Director Fulton. Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, U. S. N., has

been ordered to the naval station at Yokohama, Japan. He sails on the next steamer for Yokohama. Assistant Engineer John W. Annan, U. S. N., will leave for Acapulco on the next steamer. The *Cristoforo Colombo* will remain in port about a month. She will either dry dock here, or go to Mare Island, the local charges being exorbitantly high. On Wednesday Commodore Labana and the Italian Consul went to Mare Island and called on Commodore Phelps, U. S. N., by whom they were warmly welcomed and most hospitably entertained. The L. T. C. met on Thursday evening at the house of Pay Director Fulton, and was very enjoyable. The performance consisted of music, readings, recitations, tableaux and dancing. Nearly all of the officers and ladies of the Yard were present. The tableaux were very good and represented six stages of aestheticism.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World thus gossips: The White House in spite of its new dress has a kind of forlornness about it. The President has very jolly evenings to himself and a few friends in his private sitting room, but the big, shabby house that looks venerable by the side of the brilliant newness and rawness of the other public buildings, seem to want a little more human life and color about it. There are a plenty of "delegations," to be seen hanging around the corridors, and no lack of the political riff-raff, the handshaking bore and all the other vexations that induces me to think that the President really earns his salary, but there is no gushing, pronounced and delightful Mrs. Hayes—and that excellent and dominating woman would be a real blessing just now. Her portrait, which was sent away to be copied, has been returned, and now lies boxed up waiting to be placed, marked with the felicitous motto, "Keep Dry." Even the President laughed at this small and innocent joke. The President permits a little dignified chaff on the subject of his marriage and allows Senator Ferry to inquire of him when the event is coming off; but neither Senator Ferry nor anybody else can break through the admirable social fence of which the President is a perfect master and of which not half enough has been said. He always keeps his head and has a consummate art of giving "tasty." "Where did he learn it?" asked a very distinguished woman the moment she was out of his presence. The Women Suffragists called at the White House and were perfectly delighted with the reception they met with. It does not seem to have occurred to these guileless ladies that the President's pretty speeches amounted to just nothing at all. They went all around Washington boasting of the President's "sympathy with the movement," and contrasting it with the limp uncertainty of Mr. Hayes and the surly disapproval of Gen. Grant. If the President were capable of such a vulgarity, he must have winked to himself a Presidential kind of a wink at the admirable success of his little manœuvre.

CAPT. F. S. Godfrey, 7th U. S. Cavalry, stationed at West Point, afforded a treat to very many of that station on Saturday evening, February 4, by giving before the "Dialectic Society, U. S. M. A.," in the Library his "Reminiscences of the Yellowstone Expedition in 1876," which gave so much pleasure to his audience when read last spring before the local Military Institute. The "Reminiscences" will be concluded at a further meeting to be held Saturday evening, February 11, in the same place. It is understood that several of the officers and professors at West Point have also promised to read papers before the Dialectic Society.

AN officer in Arizona writes: "I thank you very much for the efficient service the JOURNAL is doing for our cause, and I have no doubt it is appreciated throughout the Army. For myself I feel much encouraged at the prospect of favorable Army legislation this winter. Compulsory retirement is good, but it will not help the Infantry for years to come. We must have something more than that to give us a lift."

BLACK COAL, Sharp Nose, Little Wolf, White Horse, and Iron, Arapahos chiefs from Fort Washakie, W. T., arrived at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Feb. 3, on a visit to their children at the Indian school. They were in charge of Agent Hutton, and after completing their visit returned to Washington. Their delight at meeting their children was very great, and they expressed themselves as much pleased with the improvement made in the year their children have been at Carlisle.

MR. William Alexander, a prominent business man and politician of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Pittsburgh, February 4. It is related of him that in January, 1827, as General Jackson was coming into the pier at New Orleans on two steamers locked together, the *Caledonia* and *Pocahontas*, the New Orleans artillerymen were firing a salute in honor of the hero of 1815, and as the gunners could not manage their cannon, Alexander offered his services. While ramming home a charge the cannon was discharged and both of Alexander's arms were blown off at the elbow. At the great ball given that night General Jackson heard of the accident and sent the wounded man a check for \$1,000, but Mr. Alexander would not receive it, although he was a poor man.

AMONG the liberal contributors to the New York "Society for Improving Workingmen's Homes" are Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., and Mrs. Case.

MR. Fred. A. Trittle, of Nevada, succeeds Gen. Fremont as Governor of Arizona. Gen. Fremont is now in New York.

By the retirements of this week two veterans of each high thirty-five years active service attain full colonelcies—Col. Henry M. Black, a graduate of 1847, and Col. Daniel Huston, a graduate of 1848.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, U. S. A., is temporarily residing in New York preparatory to assignment to a station in the East.

THE veteran Gen. J. A. Potter, U. S. A. (retired), was in New York this week, stopping at the Army and Navy Club.

GEN. M. B. Morgan, U. S. A., visited New York a few days ago, stopping at 327 West 57th street.

CAPT. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, was expected at Fort D. A. Lincoln this week on a brief official visit from Fort Snelling.

LIEUT. J. P. Jefferson, 5th U. S. Artillery, visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

THE New York Sun of February 3 contained a communication from a soldier at Fort Hamilton complaining of the way the men there were fed, in comparison with the amount of work they had to perform. A correspondent, "Virginius," who writes us from Fort Hamilton, however, denies the statements in the Sun; pays a high compliment to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and the other officers of the 5th U. S. Artillery stationed at Fort Hamilton; says the letter in the Sun "is a libel upon the post," and from the stand point of personal knowledge and experience declares the whole thing to be a malicious lie.

IN a letter to Mayor Grace of New York from Hildesheim, Germany, Col. Von Steuben says: His Majesty, the Emperor and King, to whom I had the honor personally to make a report of our sojourn in America, was highly pleased to hear all the details from me, and expressed his warmest interest in the result of the journey. At the same time our journey, as well as our reception, have been followed by all Germans with the very greatest interest, and it can be plainly observed how the whole German nation has felt that such distinctions were conferred upon us as Germans, and how, through this, the interest for America, which has always existed throughout Germany from the first, has been strengthened and made firmer.

IN an article on College Deceit the *Good Company Magazine*, of Springfield, Mass., says: According to the statistics of the class which has just graduated from Yale over fifty of its members acknowledge having handed in "bogus excuses" to the faculty. That means, we suppose, that they made statements in their excuses which were false; or, to give the bald truth of the case, they lied to the faculty. By the West Point standard and that of the South, unless common report is very badly at fault in both cases, a lie is something contemptible and which brings merited disgrace upon the one guilty of it. Leaving the moral aspect of lying out of the question for the time, it is a grand thing to have the act (as regarded from the stand-point of men of the world) thus worthily stamped.

THE Dialectic Society of the Military Academy at West Point have issued invitations to an entertainment to be given on the evening of February 21, the watchword of which is "One hundred days to June." The programme for the evening presents, first, an overture from "William Tell," by the West Point band; next, an address of "Welcome," by the president; third, a quartette, "The Chapel," by Messrs. Alvord, Jr., Young, Spencer, and Davison, with Mr. Zion as organist; poetical and prose readings by Prof. Chapman, of the New York Conservatory of Music; selections by the band; "The Dialectic Howitzer," by Mr. Lissal; a vocal solo, "The Iron Blacksmith," by Mr. Stevens; selections from Shakespeare and Dickens, by Prof. Chapman; song, "When the Earth is Hushed in Peace," by the quartette; an oration by Mr. Crosby; a waltz by the band; impersonations, humorous and pathetic, by Prof. Chapman; and finally the song "Good-night," by the double quartette. The committee of arrangements are Messrs. Crosby, Newcomb, and Carbaugh; ushers, Messrs. Dunn, Reed, Edwards, Littell, and Hancock; the president of the evening, Mr. H. C. Carbaugh, and secretary, Mr. S. E. Adair.

REAR-ADMIRAL George H. Preble, U. S. N., has had printed for private circulation seventy-five copies of a memoir of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U. S. N.

THE third and last ball for this season by the Patriarch took place at Delmonico's, February 6. Amongst the prominent guests were General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Captain Warren C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry.

A SUBSCRIBER at Fort Porter, N. Y., advertising to our letter of last week from that post, says: "I notice you have quite a correspondent at Porter. This part of the JOURNAL is very interesting, and I think the personals are very much read and appreciated. You are doing good work."

CAPTAIN Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, whose journey to Washington for the "Nevada Trophy" we referred to last week, left there, with the coveted prize, on his return to Battalions in the early part of the week. The presentation was made to Captain Smith, Monday, February 6, in General Sherman's office. Gen. Sheridan was present, the Adj.-General, and such other officers as were in the building at

the time. Gen. Sherman had all the orders on the subject read, and then presented the trophy to the Captain in a neat little speech. He referred to the record of Battery K, 34 U. S. Artillery, expressing his pleasure that the trophy had been won by a company of his old regiment, remarking that he had known the battery probably before any of its present members were born, away down in Florida in 1841, when Martin Brooke commanded it, hoping that the battery would continue to retain it, etc. Capt. Smith modestly replied that they would endeavor to do so, and after a few further remarks the proceedings ended. Captain Smith is very proud of his company's success; said that the men of the company would be extremely gratified. He himself is a good shot, and takes a hand in the contest in order to stimulate his men, some of whom are his inferiors in rifle firing. He was also much gratified at being ordered to Washington to receive the trophy in person.

GENERAL C. A. Whittier, of Boston, who was on Gen. Sedgwick's staff during the war, is putting up on Beacon street the finest house ever seen in the Hub—seven stories high, over fifty rooms, the largest wine cellar in the country, and to cost about \$200,000.

SECRETARY Hunt has given orders for portraits of the different Secretaries of the Navy to be hung in his office. An order for a portrait of ex-Secretary Thompson has already been given.

We are requested to state that the class graduating from West Point in 1872 intend holding a reunion June 14 of this year. It is very much desired that all members and ex-members shall participate in this reunion; and to that end all should at once communicate with Lieut. Rogers Birnie, jr., Gold Springs, N. Y., stating whether they can attend at that time. If there are any who cannot be present it is hoped that they will send a letter to be read at this meeting. A prompt reply to this will greatly aid the enterprise. Of the fifty-seven members of the class forty are at present in the service: Captain Blunt and Lieutenants Lyon and Birnie, of the Ordnance; Lieutenants Wallace, Parkhurst, A. E. Wood, Vannum, West, Pond, Hatfield, Jas. Allen, John W. Wilkinson, Watts, William H. Miller, Thaddeus W. Jones, Hanna, Geo. H. Evans, Tuthery, Davenport, Millard F. Goodwin, of the Cavalry; Lemly, of the Artillery; and of the Infantry: Griffith, Gilman, Van Orsdale, Ruhlen, Yeatman, Jamar, Addis M. Henry, George B. Walker, Woodbury, Ralph W. Hoyt, Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., Leven C. Allen, McFarland, Norris, Geo. T. T. Patterson, Worden, John J. Dougherty, Alex. Ogle, Geo. Le R. Brown, Low, Wygant, James, Harry De W. Moore, Henry M. Harrington, Austin Henely and Alfred H. Rogers are dead; Wm. B. Wetmore is a major of the N. Y. Militia; Overton Carr was at last accounts an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Frank O. Briggs, a manufacturer of wire rope at Trenon, N. J.; Wm. Abbot, a lawyer at Hillsboro, Ill.; Jacob R. Riblett, an editor at Pekin, Ill., and Thos. B. Nichols is, with Lemly another member of the class, engaged in instructing the young Colombians of South America in military matters.

The Vallejo Chronicle, of Jan. 31, says: "Gov. Trittie, of Arizona, wife, son and daughter were guests of Commodore Phelps on Sunday last.... The wedding of Miss Sallie Fall and Comdr. Fred. Rodgers, U.S.N., will take place on Thursday next at the residence of the bride's sister, in Carson, Nev.... We are informed that Ensign Corbin, of the receiving ship Independence, recently received a letter from his friend Oscar Wilde, the æsthetic apostle, who writes as follows in regard to his coming to this coast: "My inclinations, like the helianthus, fondly follow the course of the sun, and I hope ere long to wend my willing way to the occidental uttermost of American civilization; but as yet my California plans are in an incipient state of development." We may add that Mr. Wilde, who met Capt. Wheelan, of the 3d Cav., recently in New York, was so much interested in his descriptions of frontier life that he was disposed to hasten at once toward the setting sun. His knee breeches would answer an admirable purpose for horseback exercise or a buffalo hunt.

In our report last week of proceedings in Congress in regard to the case of Capt. R. G. Smithers, 10th U. S. Cavalry (p. 598), we gave as we found it the statement of Mr. Peelle, who, in presenting in the House the petition of Capt. Smithers, spoke of it as the petition of Capt. Little. The context, however, plainly showed to whom Mr. Peelle referred. Lieut. Little is not in the Army.

GENERAL Sherman left Washington, on Tuesday, for Philadelphia.

The full amount (\$2,500) due the widow of the late Major Webb, 16th Infantry, from the Army Mutual Aid Association, has already been forwarded to her address.

On the reporting of Lieut. John J. Brice, the duties in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, heretofore performed by Capt. John Irwin, will terminate, and he will continue on duty as captain of the yard.

CHAPLAIN John Wourt, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth for several years past, is to leave soon for California. Many friends on this side of the river will join us in hearty regrets that we may have no more visits and religious services from this reverend gentleman. He will win the hearts and be true to the people of the Army and of civil life wherever his lot may be cast, and that that may always be in pleasant places is our sincere wish.—Plattsburg Landmark.

GENERAL James Watson Webb celebrated his eightieth birthday February 8, 1882. General Webb's long life has been, in many respects, an eventful one. In his early years he belonged to the Regular Army, being appointed a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery in 1819, promoted a 1st Lieutenant in

1823, and an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in 1824. In 1827 he resigned. He is credited with two duels while in the Army, and with one since, in 1844, which put him to no little inconvenience. During the late war he played a conspicuous part in public affairs. He is in good health; intellectually vigorous and alert, and spends a peaceful old age surrounded by loving relatives and friends.

COMMANDER Silas Casey, Jr., arrived, February 3d, in the *Scythia*, direct from Liverpool.

COUNT Waldersee, the successor of Von Moltke, at the head of the German Army, is said to be fortunate enough to have an American wife—formerly Miss Mary E. Lee, of New York city.

PROFESSOR Nordenfjeld is said to contemplate another Arctic expedition this coming summer.

SOMEbody in Washington has discovered a curious likeness between Lord Beaconsfield and Secretary Hunt, crediting the latter with a manner of listening, a trick of holding his hands behind his back, and above all, the inscrutable smile of the great Premier.

We find in *La Luz*, of Bogota, for December 16, 1881, a very warm tribute to the work done by Director Henry R. Lemly and Professor Thomas B. Nichols, of the Military School there established. The November examinations of the school, which was twenty days in duration, are spoken of as being in the highest degree satisfactory, and as reflecting the greatest praise upon the organization effected by Director Lemly. The military exercises performed by the school battalion were surprising for the firmness and exactness with which the manual was executed with the Remington, and with which the various marches from column into line, and so on, were conducted. The internal economy and the discipline of the school are also praised, and the general tribute of all observers was said to be that the republic was fortunate in possessing a school which promised to do so much for the military future of the country.

A DESPATCH from Paris says that "Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, formerly of New York, has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor." This is a worthy tribute to American genius and enterprise, and in noting it we are only sorry to observe that Mr. Hotchkiss is spoken of in a way implying his permanent residence in the French capital, since we had hoped he had not cut loose from this country.

A NAVAL Examining Board will convene at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Feb. 16, for the examination of officers for promotion. The board will be composed of Commodore T. S. Phelps, Capt. John Irwin and A. P. Cook, and Lieut. C. S. Richman as recorder.

THERE is to be a ball in Pensacola on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, for the benefit of the Gardfield Memorial Hospital Fund; and permission has been given to use a house in the Navy-yard recently finished, for the purpose. This privilege was given by the Secretary of the Navy, on the ground that the object was an exceptional one and worthy of encouragement.

GENERAL Drum has been requested by the Adjutant-General of Kentucky to furnish him a roster of the company which Gen. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams took with him into the Mexican war. It will be furnished if on record. The officers of the company, we may state here, were Capt. John S. Williams, 1st Lieut. Roger W. Hanson, and 2d Lieut. William A. McConnell and George S. Sutherland, the latter severely wounded at Cerro Gordo.

THE Whittaker case still hangs fire, and nothing definite has been heard as yet of the results of the Flipper trial. The Whittaker record is with the Secretary of War, from whom it is likely to go to the Attorney-General, for an opinion on the legal points raised by Gen. Swain, and to which we have heretofore referred.

LIEUT. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe Feb. 8 on a few weeks' leave, to attend to an important event which we foreshadowed a few weeks ago, namely, his marriage Feb. 14 to Miss Mamie Ray.

A COURT of Inquiry convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, Feb. 9, to investigate certain charges and counter-charges between Commander R. D. Evans and Sailmaker Herman Hansen. The matter grew out of personal difficulties between Sailmaker Hansen and subordinate employees in the Equipment Department of the Navy-yard, of which Commander Evans is the head.

CAPT. T. G. Troxel, 17th Infantry, was in St. Paul this week from Fort Pembina, on Court-martial service.

Or Mrs. Butler, the mother of Capt. J. G. Butler, of the Ordnance Corps, whose death was announced in the JOURNAL of last week, the *Pittsburg Gazette* says:

"The death of Mrs. Butler will recall to the memory of our older citizens her husband, Major John B. Butler, who, half a century ago, published and edited with marked ability the *Pittsburg Statesman*, which in its day was a popular and useful journal, but in the mutations of newspaper enterprises fell out of the race for the goal of prosperity. Major Butler was commissioned a major in the U. S. A., and served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war; returning from which, much enfeebled in health, he accepted the position of military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, which position he was forced eventually by extreme debility to relinquish. Gen. Taylor, after his election to the Presidency, was in this city, on route to Washington, and was entertained by Major Harding, commandant at the arsenal. We were seated at the dinner beside the General when he inquired about his friend Major Butler, and on being told that he was confined to his bed in his quarters near by, Gen. Taylor immediately dropped his knife and fork and asked to be conducted to the Major's bedside. We accompanied him on this visit, and were most agreeably impressed with the cordiality of the greetings exchanged, the Major congratulating his General on his election to the high office of President, and the General condoling with the Major in his sickness and prostration, and expressing his great satisfaction that he was in quarters so comfortable and among the friends who knew and loved him." A correspondent of the *Gazette*

says: "The deceased was born in Pittsburg, April 26, 1799; married May 1, 1821. She was prepared by nature, culture, and grace to adorn any position in life, while the poor instinctively claimed her as their friend and benefactor. She early connected herself with the Second Presbyterian Church, then in Diamond alley, under the pastoral care of Rev. Eliza Swift, D.D., and was long identified with the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, under Dr. Lea, where with matchless skill and love she superintended the infant Sunday school, and had the pleasure of seeing her own children rising to honor and usefulness in Church and State. She was one who never appeared to grow old. Her husband always praised her, her children almost adored her, and everybody loved her. When left a widow, the different branches of the family longed to appropriate her. As she could not live with all at once, she blessed first one and then the other with her presence. Modest, strong, diligent, cheerful, pious, unselfish, thinking ever of others, praying fervently for their welfare, she abode on earth eighty-three years, then, without sickness or resistance, she departed to be with the Lord. Only the religion of Jesus can form such examples of efficiency, purity, and holiness.

THE House Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill giving a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of the late Surgeon-General, Finley, U. S. A. Gen. Finley entered the service in 1818 and died in 1879, a period of 61 years, 43 years of which were spent in active service.

At the meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, on Feb. 4, the following were elected members: Comdr. W. T. Sampson, Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Asst. Engr. Stacy Potts, Master W. Kilburn, and Gunner C. Dugan. This brings the total membership up to 577, with an aggregate assessment of \$2,829.42.

GEN. Elijah Ward, a nephew of Aaron Ward, who was a Lieutenant and Captain of the 29th U. S. Inf. in 1813-14, died Feb. 7, at Roslyn, L. I. The deceased was Judge Advocate General of the State of New York in 1866. In 1866 he married the widow of Robert Stuart, U. S. N.

LIEUT. Clarence A. Postley, 3d U. S. Art., will leave Jackson Barracks, La., in a few days, en route for Europe, to remain on leave until Jan. 31, 1883, at which date his resignation from the Army, recently tendered, takes effect.

GEN. S. B. Holabird, the senior assistant in the Quarter-master-General's office, took charge Feb. 6, by direction of Secretary Lincoln.

COL. G. L. Febiger, on duty in the Paymaster-General's office, assumed the reins Feb. 6, on the retirement of Gen. Brown, and will remain in charge until the new incumbent arrives.

GEN. George W. Getty, U. S. A., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from New York, February 4, and resumed command of the school and post.

LIEUT. H. F. Leggett, 24th U. S. Inf., Mrs. Leggett, and their son registered at the Planter's Hotel, Leavenworth, Feb. 3.

LIEUT. Wells Willard, 5th Art., registered in Memphis Tenn., this week, on inspection duty. After a brief stay he left for Chattanooga.

Steps have been taken by a number of prominent British residents of New York, to give a banquet to Capt. William Arthur, naval attaché of the British Legation, prior to his departure on the 15th of Feb. for England, to which many Washington and New York naval officers will be invited. Capt. Arthur has studied our naval system very thoroughly, and when asked recently for his opinion of the reconstruction of the U. S. Navy, he said: "The proposed naval reconstruction scheme is, I believe, the best that could be suggested under the circumstances. Fast unarmored vessels are absolutely necessary, even with an unlimited supply of iron-clads, and in my opinion the side armor of iron-clads will shortly give way to the submerged turtle-back system, and torpedoes will necessitate a cellular system of construction far in advance of the present mode of sub-division by means of water-tight bulkheads. In fact, the next three years will see as great a revolution in iron-clad vessels as any similar period preceding it." Capt. Arthur knows whereof he speaks, for he has been in the British navy since 1845, and has held many important commands afloat and ashore. He possesses war medals for the New Zealand, Kaffir, Baltic, Crimean and Chinese wars, a Turkish war medal, the order of Knibban from the Chinese government, and during his services in his present position has been awarded the much coveted Order of Companion of the Bath.

THE Arizona Miner of January 27 says, advertising to the newspaper attacks upon Gen. O. B. Wilcox, "charging him with mismanagement and incompetency during the Indian campaign: "Since Gen. Carr's arrest the attacks have been most malicious, and the language in which they have connected his name is almost unfit to put in a respectable paper. It is not from a sense of right or justice that they have attacked Gen. Wilcox, but to gratify their own personal ends. Gen. Carr is under arrest, and the charges preferred against him will soon go before the proper authorities for investigation. A court-martial has been ordered, and if the charges are unfounded, he will be exonerated, and General Wilcox, if he has done this for spite, shall be made to suffer. An investigation of the campaign is unnecessary. Gen. Wilcox, at the commencement of the outbreak acted under great disadvantages, and before the end he conquered them: As for the causes that led to the outbreak, the Silver Belt and the Indian Agent at San Carlos can answer better than anyone else."

GEN. William Warren Bullock, an old Bostonian, prominent in military circles before the war as captain of the old Boston Artillery and of the Washington Artillery and also as connected with the 1st regiment, died February 5 from paralysis at Everett, Mass. During the war he served as lieutenant-colonel of the 30th regiment Mass. Vols. in the Department of the Gulf.



The following Army officers registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending February 9, 1882: 2d Lieut. F. de Carrington, 1st Infantry, on leave; Bvt. Maj.-Genl. John E. Smith, Colonel U. S. A., retired; Lieut.-Col. James F. Gregory, A. D. C., orders of Lieut.-Genl. Lieut.-Col. Dickinson Woodruff, U. S. A., retired; Captain P. D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry; Bvt. Major Daniel T. Wells, Capt. 8th Infantry, on leave; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, under orders, A. G. O.; 2d Lieut. O. H. Lester, 8th Cavalry, on leave. The above named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. Bvt. Brig. Alex. J. Perry, Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Genl., U. S. A., at 1,726 "I" street, under orders; Lieut.-Genl. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., at 1,508 "H" street; 1st Lieut. M. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, at 1,206 "K" st.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessells, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., retired, at National Hotel; 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, at 1,302 12th street, under orders from Genl. Howard; 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Artillery, on leave; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Major, Corps of Engineers, at Arlington Hotel. Present by direction of the Secretary of War: Bvt. Brig.-Genl. C. B. Comstock, Lt.-Col., Corps of Engineers, at 1507 Rhode Island avenue, on Board of Engineers. The following officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Feb. 9, 1882: Army—Capt. George A. Ames, 10th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry; 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry; Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Artillery. Navy—Ensign W. R. Usher, Chief Engineer G. M. L. McCarthy, Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, Lieut. Wm. W. Kimball, Master C. W. Bartlett. We learn with regret that Capt. Wm. P. S. Sanger, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., lately retired after a service of nearly 40 years, is very ill, at his residence on Prospect street, George town.

Lieut. J. S. Powell, Signal Corps, U. S. A., registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, February 5.

Col. William Ward Tompkins, formerly captain of the 2d Dragoons and 10th U. S. Infantry, died this week in his 88th year. The funeral ceremonies took place February 9 and the deceased was interred at the White Plains, N. Y., Cemetery. Col. Tompkins was a native of New York, and received an appointment as captain of 2d U. S. Dragoons June 8, 1836, and distinguished himself in the Florida war; resigned in December, 1838; re-entered the service February 23, 1847, as captain of the 10th U. S. Infantry, and at the close of the war with Mexico again retired into private life. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Col. Tompkins was appointed by Gov. Morgan the examining officer of the volunteering officers. He was a prolific writer on military subjects, and was the editor of the *Military Journal* and the *Military Gazette*. Of late years he did not take any active part in military affairs, but was greatly interested in the State militia. His death was due to the infirmities of old age, but he retained his intellectual faculties to the last. He leaves behind one son and two daughters, all of whom are married. Some of the daily papers have stated that Col. Tompkins was "the first editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL." The paper referred to is a little sheet called the *Military Journal*, the first number of which appeared Nov. 15, 1845, and which was discontinued some time later. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been from the issue of its first number in 1863 until now under the same editorial management. Col. Tompkins never had any connection with it.

Lieuts. Z. W. Torrey, 6th U. S. Inf., and L. S. Welborn, 5th U. S. Cav., registered at the Withnell House, Omaha, Feb. 2.

Chaplain O. E. Herriek, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Feb. 6, to enjoy a few days' leave with friends.

A DESPATCH of Feb. 7, from Little Rock, Ark., says: Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, accompanied by Col. W. G. Mitchell, arrived in this city this morning, and after a brief rest, visited the United States Barracks, where he was received with a salute of 13 guns. Later he held an informal reception at the residence of Major John D. Adams, where he was visited by a number of citizens. He will leave here this afternoon for Friar's Point, Miss., whither he goes to visit his son Russell, who is largely engaged in planting near that town. During the firing of the salute a premature discharge took place, blowing off an arm of a man named Metz, a member of the 4th Artillery [probably 31 Artillery.—ED. JOURNAL.]

THE *Helena Independent* of January 26 says: Lieut. Geo. Bell, Jr., of Fort Shaw, accompanied by Mr. E. D. Rhey, arrived in the city Sunday evening with an escort to take out the new paymaster and initiate him into the mysteries of wallowing through Montana snowdrifts in the dead of winter on a "pay" trip. Lieut. D. H. Floyd, of Fort Maginnis, who has been spending several days visiting his friends in the Capital city, will return to the post to-day.

No assignment of Depot Quartermaster will be made at Philadelphia till the new Quartermaster-General assumes the reins of office. Capt. Bradley, in charge of transportation, and Capt. Rodgers, in charge of the clothing department, in Philadelphia, will remain at that station for the present.

MAJOR J. S. Brisban, 2d U. S. Cavalry, writes an interesting letter from Fort Keogh to the *New York Herald* concerning the great resources of Montana and the wonders of the Yellowstone Park. He closes as follows: "It is only one day and a half from New York to Chicago, one day from there to St. Paul, one day from St. Paul to Bismarck, and half a day from the latter place to the Yellowstone Valley. Only four days from want and misery to wealth and joy."

FROM Annapolis our correspondent writes, Feb. 9, 1882 The second reception by Governor and Mrs. Hamilton, at the Executive Mansion, took place on Saturday evening, Feb. 4. Mrs. Hamilton, with her two daughters, received

Among those present was Passed Assistant Engineer A. M. Mattice, U. S. N. The next reception will be given Feb. 18. Among the visitors to Annapolis is Surgeon Chase, a brother to Mr. R. M. Chase, the popular Secretary of the Naval Academy. Major-General Hancock, U. S. Army, has sent a letter to Adjutant-General Watkins requesting him to furnish a photograph of the Maryland companies that participated in the Yorktown Centennial. The Naval Academy Theatre will shortly give an entertainment at the Naval Academy.

FROM Chicago, Ill., we learn, Feb. 8, 1882, that Bvt. Col. James S. Brisban, U. S. A., Major 2d Cavalry, wife, and daughter, are stopping at the Leland Hotel. After placing their daughter at school, Col. Brisban and wife will return to their station at Fort Keogh, Montana. Lieut. H. Liggett, U. S. A., and wife, registered at the Leland, Feb. 5. Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., on four months' leave from Fort Laramie, was spending a few days in Chicago at the Leland. After visiting his home at Athens, Ohio, Lieut. Brown will proceed to Florida with a view to recuperating his health. Capt. W. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, returned to Chicago from Washington, Feb. 7. Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cav., returning to his station at Fort Buford, registered at the Leland, Feb. 7.

The officers of the U. S. S. *Alliance*, through Comdr. Wadleigh, have presented to Secretary Hunt a very fine polar bear skin, taken from a bear which was killed on the island of Spitzbergen when the *Alliance* was on her recent cruise in search of the *Jeannette*. The Secretary has, in gratifying terms, acknowledged the compliment.

The reports that Col. F. T. Dent, 1st U. S. Artillery, is to be at once retired, seem so far to be without foundation. Nothing official as to his immediate retirement is known at the War Department.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL WALTER GWYNN.

General Walter Gwynn, who just prior to his death stood tenth on the list of oldest living graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, died on Monday last, at the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimore, of paralysis, in the 80th year of his age. He was distinguished both as a military and a civil engineer, and he served in the Engineer Corps of the Confederate Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, for a brief period after the commencement of hostilities, but soon resigned and retired to private life. His family, consisting of his wife and four children, survive him. His remains were taken to Richmond, Va., for interment in Hollywood Cemetery. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1802; entered West Point in 1818, graduating in 1822; received his commissions as Bvt. 2d Lieut. and 2d Lieut. of 2d Artillery, July 1, 1822; on ordnance duty August 20, 1822, to Nov. 15, 1823; was transferred to 4th Artillery February 18, 1825; in garrison at Fort St. Philip, La., 1824; Fort Monroe, Va., 1824-26; on topographical duty Aug. 7, 1826, to Jan. 19, 1830; resigned 1832. From this period until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was constantly employed in his profession of civil engineer in the construction of various railroads and canals in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee; consulting engineer of various public works in the U. S. from 1837 to 1841; held the rank of major in the North Carolina Militia from 1835 to 1841; captain in the Virginia State Militia from 1842 to 1849, and colonel in the same from 1851 to 1853.

He was a classmate of J. K. Mansfield, David Hunter, J. J. Abercrombie, David H. Vinton, and many other distinguished personages. Doubtless his name has almost passed from the memory of the Army, as but few of his early comrades are still in the land of the living.

MASTER THOMAS S. PLUNKET, U. S. N.

Commander Albert Kautz, commanding the *Michigan*, writes to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Feb. 1, 1882, as follows: "Sir: It is my painful duty to report the death of Thomas S. Plunket, master U. S. Navy, attached to this vessel, by drowning on the 31st ultimo at 4 15 p. m. His death was accidental; while skating he broke through the ice, and before assistance could reach him, was drowned. Mr. Plunket served under my command from the 12th of August, 1880, to the time of his death. The deceased was an officer of rare promise, possessing great force of character and earnest professional zeal. He was a consistent and devout member of the Presbyterian church; warm hearted and generous in his nature, he exerted an ennobling influence on all with whom he was brought in contact. In his untimely taking off the service sustains a great loss, and his many friends in the Navy and out of it will long revere his memory."

COL. MARTIN EVANS.

Col. Martin Evans, who served with honor during the war as an additional paymaster of volunteers, died at Brooklyn Feb. 8. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel Nov. 28, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL P. FERRIS.

We learn of the death of Captain Samuel P. Ferris, 4th U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, which occurred at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, last Saturday, February 4, his disease being acute gastritis. Major Ferris was in the 43d year of his age, being born in Connecticut in 1839. He entered the Military Academy Sept. 1, 1857; was graduated June 24, 1861, and the same day promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Infantry; promoted 1st Lieutenant February 19, 1862. He served with distinction in many positions during the war; was appointed Colonel of the 28th Connecticut Vols. November 15, 1862,

and commanded a brigade in the expedition to Port Hudson, La., in 1863, receiving the brevet of Captain in the U. S. Army June 14, 1863, for his gallant services in that connection. In August, 1863, he was mustered out of the Volunteer Service, and thereafter did valuable service in several capacities and with his regiment, commanding it in the operations before Petersburg, October 8, to November 2, 1864, receiving the brevet of Major October 28, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run. He was promoted to Captain 30th U. S. Infantry June 28, 1866, and transferred to the 4th U. S. Infantry March 23, 1869. His service since the war has been mainly on the frontier, having been stationed at Fort D. A. Russell since December 2, 1878.

Captain Ferris will be mourned by a large circle of friends and comrades, and by none more than those who were associated with him in the days of 1861 to 1865, when he was, though still a young man, already an experienced soldier, whose professional and social qualities commanded respect and esteem.

A despatch received just as we go to press informs us that the funeral will take place Feb. 11, at Stamford, Conn., the remains having been taken there in charge of 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, 4th U. S. Infantry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT NIAGARA.

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1882.

"ONE horse" posts don't usually have much news to communicate, but last the big snow storm of last Saturday and part of Sunday may have led our friends to believe we are buried alive, I drop you a few lines to say that though pretty well isolated, we are still here. But we don't visit much at present outside of the fort. However, things inside are pretty jolly, so we don't grumble. Major Closson, our post commander, has done his best since we came here to make things comfortable, but funds are so generally unavailable that we have to put up with a good many makeshifts. Coming as we did from the South, it is no wonder we wilt a little when the thermometer takes a turn below zero. Paymaster Wilson visited us Jan. 16, to the gratification of all concerned, the garrison generally being impatient.

Lieut. Whistler left us Jan. 23 to attend a court at Fort Wayne, Mich., and hasn't yet returned. Many here miss him, as he is generally popular. Our gallant Captain, Crabb, has not been very well of late, and had to go twice on the sick list last month. He is better now, however.

We were in hopes to have had another battery here, which would have made the long winter pass more pleasantly, but the want of quarters, coupled with want of funds, knocked that scheme in the head. Major Closson takes life easy, reads a great deal, but is vigilant for his command, who duly appreciate his care. Above all he is not too lofty for a one company post, as I have seen some field officers who, unless they had at least three companies under them, would give themselves very little trouble. Thirty-seven enlisted men all told are not much to keep up appearances, but, barring the snow, old Niagara looks as well as at any time this hundred years. Threats of abandonment don't disturb it a particle, it being more fortunate in this respect than its nearest neighbor, Fort Ontario.

Lieut. McCallum is our "Jack-of-all-trades," and in disproof of the old adage, master of them all. Whether as quartermaster, commissary, adjutant, or recruiting officer, he is equally ready. The latter office is somewhat of a sinecure, however. Doctor Price is our medical man, but, fortunately, the general health is excellent. We have some efficient veteran non-commissioned staff here, Ordnance Sergeant Rowley who served, I think, at Fort Foote for several years before coming here, and was not unknown in the 1st U. S. Infantry during the war; Hospital Steward Hauerman, who served with honor during the war both as a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, and Commissary Sergeant Bash, a veteran of high 22 years' service.

Can we praise you without being suspected of "flattery." Well, then, we like the *Journal*, think it improves every day, and that it strives to constantly keep in sight that "tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illos." I could have written that more appropriately, perhaps, in English, but then think how few opportunities we have here of using our classical knowledge. CACOTHES SCRIBENDI.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB., JAN. 29, 1882.

THE citizen employees and other citizens at the post gave a hop on the evening of Jan. 27. It was held in the post school room and proved to be a great success in every particular. The room was beautifully decorated and everything was arranged in good order, under the direction of the committee, which consisted of Squire Geo. Cruickshank, Deputy Sheriff L. F. Green, Chief Engineer Joseph Studley, Chief Blacksmith William Reveller, Chief Saddler Paul Anhorn, Telegrapher F. B. Carley, and others. The supper, said to be the best ever served at Robinson, was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Sergt. Barker, who is recognized as an expert in the culinary art. Nearly all of the officers and ladies of the post were present in accordance with invitation, and seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly during the time they remained. The music was under the direction of Chief Musician Cooper, of Co. H, 5th Cavalry. On the Saturday evening following a children's party was held at the house of the commanding officer, Col. E. V. Sumner. At 6 o'clock the children of the officers assembled and enjoyed a supper, which was adapted to the tastes and appetites of these little ones. At a later hour a large majority of the officers and ladies of the garrison gathered, when a Christmas tree was lighted up with wax candles. This tree was nicely decorated, and when lighted presented a beautiful appearance. During the illumination the children were presented with books and other nice things. This was strictly a children's party but it was enjoyed by all present. A few days previously Mrs. Sumner distributed handsome presents among the children of the soldiers. The Christmas tree and presents were intended for the holidays, but on account of delay in transit the box containing the presents came much too late, but Mrs. Sumner adopted the principle that it is never too late to make little hearts glad.

The command is not only engaged daily in the regular drills but also in the improvement of marksmanship. We boast of some fine shots here, and I think I am safe in saying that they carry a chip on their heads. ZADOK.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Jan. 27, 1882.

Published in full in JOURNAL of last week (p. 535), corrected copy since received. The correction is in par. 1894, and consists in the omission of the word "at," after "purchase," in second line, and the addition after "purchase," of the words "for which they will be charged the."

—ED. JOURNAL.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 2, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War: The 1681 and 2746 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1681. All funds received from sales, refundments, or miscellaneous sources, except as hereinafter provided, will be at once deposited in the nearest U. S. depository to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the appropriation to which it belongs, if any, and receipts taken therefor. The original receipt will be forwarded forthwith to the Secretary of the Treasury, and should show, if possible, to what particular appropriation the money belongs, and for what year. For funds thus deposited officers will take credit on their accounts current.

2746. The service-in-war chevron will be one-half of an inch wide, of the same color as the facings, with a piping on each side of the stripe, one-eighth of an inch wide—white for artillery and red for all other arms—thus making the chevron three-fourths of an inch wide in the aggregate, and will be worn by enlisted men on the uniform coat as soon as the right to wear it has been earned. The campaign chevron will be identical with the war chevron, except that it will be one-half of an inch instead of three-quarters of an inch in width in the aggregate. But one campaign chevron for each enlistment will be allowed, notwithstanding that the soldier may have served during such enlistment in more than one campaign for which chevrons are authorized. All soldiers who, during the war of the Rebellion, were in the volunteer service are entitled to wear the war chevron, provided they served in one or more campaigns in the field. When, in addition to a war chevron, an enlisted man is entitled to a service chevron, each edge of the latter will be bound or faced by the former; and when, in addition to a war chevron, an enlisted man is entitled to two or more service chevrons, they will be separated by the war chevron, and the outer edge of each outside chevron will also be bound or faced by the war chevron.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

(This order, as originally issued from A. G. O., and published last week, only contained the amendment to par. 1681.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., Feb. 3, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War: The 200 and 2344 of the Regulations are corrected to read as follows:

200. The following are the books to be kept with a company: One Order Book, one Letter Book, one Index of Letters Received, one Morning Report Book, one Sick Report and one Record of Vaccination (furnished from Adjutant-General's Office), one Clothing Book, and one Descriptive Book. One page of the Descriptive Book will be appropriated to the list of officers; two to the non-commissioned officers; two to the register of men transferred; four to the register of men discharged; two to the register of deaths; four to the register of deserters; the rest to the company description list.—(Regs. 1863, p. 127; G. O. 75, 1870; G. O. 18, 1881.)

2344. Bills for medicines or medical attendance for officers not on duty, for officers' families or officers' servants will not be paid by the United States.—(G. O. 64, 1873.)

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., Feb. 4, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War: The 2204 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2204. Articles purchased by the Subsistence Department by actual net weight will be sold to officers and enlisted men by actual net weight at the time of sale; but articles put up in wrappers or canvas covers—such as hams, breakfast bacon, and the like, which are usually bought and sold by weight, including weight of wrappers or covers—will not be stripped of such wrappers or covers, but sold at actual weight, including weight of wrappers or covers at time of sale.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Jan. 31, 1882.

Publishes tables showing the number of desertions from regiments serving in this Division from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1881. (See after Army.)

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 1, 1882.

Announces the result of rifle practice for the target year ending Sept. 30, 1881. The best firing in this Dept. for the Nevada trophy during 1881 was done by Co. I, 6th Inf. Average per cent. 52.33-100.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 26, 1882.

Post commanders named below will hereafter keep themselves informed as to the character, ability, general conduct and attention to duty of the Signal Service telegraph employees (including the enlisted men of the Signal Corps), and of the condition and order of the U. S. Military Telegraph Offices.

Fort Apache, A. T.—The Apache Office.

Camp Thomas, A. T.—The offices at Camp Thomas and San Carlos, A. T.

Fort Grant, A. T.—The offices at Fort Grant and Wilcox, A. T.

Fort Bowie, A. T.—The Bowie Office.

San Diego Barracks, Cal.—The offices at San Diego and Campo, Cal.

Fort Verde, A. T.—The Verde Office.

Fort McDowell, A. T.—The office at Phoenix and that at Fort McDowell, A. T., as soon as it is opened.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions of Jan. 28, from Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, the Dist. of New Mexico Commander will proceed to Lamy Junction, N. M., and from thence to Fort Bliss, Tex., and return (S. O. 18, Jan. 30, D. N. M.).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen., was ordered Jan. 27 to proceed to and inspect the post of Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 17, Jan. 27, M. D. P.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—By direction of the President Col. Samuel B. Holabird, Asst. Q. M. Gen., is assigned to duty in charge of the Q. M. Dept. until further orders. He will at once take charge of the Q. M. Gen.'s Office in Washington (War Dept., Feb. 6.)

Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen., being over 62 years of age, is retired from active service and will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., having arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., is assigned to duty at that place, to relieve Major Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M. (S. O. 17, Feb. 2, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. Josiah S. Brown will be discharged the service of the United States (S. O. 7, Jan. 18, D. C.).

So much of Post Orders 108, Fort Klamath, Ore., as directs Com'y Sergt. Simon Askins to proceed to Luskville, for the purpose of setting up the batteries and instruments necessary for the military telegraph line at that point, and upon completion of that duty to return to his station, is confirmed (S. O. 7, Jan. 18, D. C.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will, upon the re-enlistment of Com'y Sergt. William Casev, grant him a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Missouri (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The contract of A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman is annulled (S. O. 12, Jan. 24, D. A.).

1st Lieut. R. G. Ebert, member G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Jan. 25 (S. O. 8, Jan. 19, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits in charge of Lieut. Ketchum, 22d Inf., assigned to regiments serving in the Dept. of Arizona and Dist. of New Mexico, ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 7. Surg. Lott will continue with the recruits for the Dept. of Arizona to Fort Lowell, A. T., and will then return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 24, Feb. 2, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Capt. F. W. Elbre, member G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 8 (S. O. 27, Feb. 3, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. C. H. Shriner, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for assignment of contract (S. O. 27, Feb. 3, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine, who reported at Dept. of the East Hdqrs. for assignment, Jan. 9, 1882, will await further orders in New York City from the date of his so reporting (S. O. 20, Feb. 7, D. E.).

The leave of absence for seven days granted Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood on Feb. 4, by the C. O., Fort Brady, Mich., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. C. E. Winne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Feb. 13 (S. O. 22, Feb. 9, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. William J. Wakeman will report to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. Edward T. Comegys is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and will report to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Michael Denning, Fort Halleck, Nev., discharged by expiration of service Jan. 21 and re-enlisted Jan. 22, 1882.

Hosp. Steward Emil Wagner, Fort Garland, Colo., discharged by expiration of service Jan. 23 and re-enlisted Jan. 24, 1882.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—By direction of the President Col. George L. Feibiger, Asst. Paymaster General, is assigned to duty in charge of the Paymaster General's Department until further orders. He will at once take charge of the Paymaster General's Office in Washington (War Dept., Feb. 6.).

Brig.-Gen. N. W. Brown, Paymaster General, being over 62 years of age, is retired from active service and will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Gaston, Cal., for the months of November and December, 1881 (S. O. 19, Jan. 31, M. D. P.).

So much of S. O. 226, series 1881, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, as directs Major F. M. Cox, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Fort Gaston, Cal., for the months of November and December, 1881, is revoked (S. O. 19, Jan. 31, M. D. P.).

Major T. C. H. Smith, Paymaster, will accompany the Dist. of New Mexico Commander to Lamy Junction, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and return (S. O. 18, Jan. 30, D. N. M.).

The C. O., Fort Meade, D. T., will, until further orders, make the periodical inspections of the money accounts of Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. D.).

COARS OF ENGINEERS.—The leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Major Charles W. Howell is extended two months on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O., Feb. 4, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. James McMahon, now stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, will proceed to Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., for duty at that post (S. O., Feb. 4, W. D.).

Capt. S. E. Elunt, Ord. Corps, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on public business (S. O. 17, Feb. 1, D. D.).

The Ordnance Board, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Major George W. McKee, and Capt. Charles Shaler, will proceed to the Picatinny Powder Depot, New Jersey, to determine on the best method of protecting the gunpowder magazines from the effects of lightning (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

## THE LINE.

## 1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis is hereby relieved from the special duties he has been performing at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia since his relief as Aide-de-Camp to the former Department Commander. The special duties devolved upon Lieut. Landis have been of an important character, requiring in their proper performance the exercise of good judgment, energy and application. They have been completed in a commendable and highly satisfactory manner (G. O. 3, Jan. 26, D. C.).

Capt. James Jackson, president; Capt. Charles Bendire, Max Wesendorff, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, R. P. Page Wainwright, 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, members, and 2d Lieut. William S. Scott, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Jan. 25 (S. O. 8, Jan. 19, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John Pitcher, one month (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.).

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. J. N. Wheelan, now at Saint Paul, Minn., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 1, S. O. 163, series of 1881, D. D., for the inspection of horses to be purchased under contract for the 2d and 7th Regiments of Cavalry, until the return from leave of absence of Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav. (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 16, Jan. 30, D. D.).

Twenty days, Major J. S. Brislin, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 16, Jan. 30, D. D.).

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, five days (S. O. 10, Jan. 30, D. P.).

## 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, A. A. G., will accompany the Commander Dist. of New Mexico to Lamy Junction, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and return (S. O. 18, Jan. 30, D. N. M.). During the temporary absence of Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Capt. H. W. Lawton, Act. Engr. Officer of the District, will have charge of the Act. Asst. Adjt.-General's Office at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 18, Jan. 30, D. N. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Private John Betkie, Troop A (S. O. 23, Jan. 30, D. M.).

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. H. S. Bishop is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks. Mo., Feb. 9, for Santa Fe, N. M. After this duty Lieut. Bishop will return to Jefferson Bks. (Order 24, Feb. 7, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks. Mo.).

## 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. W. L. Foulk, president; 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, G. H. Sands, members, and 2d Lieut. J. N. Glass, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Feb. 3 (S. O. 13, Jan. 26, D. A.).

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingbury will return to his station, Fort Apache, A. T., on Feb. 7, 1882 (S. O. 19, Jan. 31, M. D. P.).

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Reno, I. T., by par. 2, S. O. 257, series of 1881, D. M. (S. O. 24, Jan. 31, D. M.).

2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits under charge of Lieut. Ketchum, 22d Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 7, for assignment to regiments serving in the Dept. of Arizona and Dist. of New Mexico. On arrival at Lamy Junction, A. T., Lieut. Burnett will be placed in charge of and will proceed with the detachment assigned to the Dist. of N. Mex. to Santa Fe, N. M. (Order 24, Feb. 2, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Howard, two months (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Major Curwen B. McLellan (recently promoted from Captain 6th Cav.), is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will comply with the requirements of par. 11, S. O. 12, H. Q. A. (S. O. 13, Jan. 26, D. A.).

The following named officers are detailed as additional members G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 153, series of 1881, D. T.: Capt. W. B. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson (S. O. 12, Feb. 3, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. George A. Armes, three months (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.).

Sergt. Major Jos. Parker.—The Non-commissioned Staff and Band of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Concho, Tex., issued the following notice, Jan. 26: "It is with the deepest sorrow that the announcement of the death of Sergeant Major Joseph Parker, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is made to the regiment and his friends. He died during the night of the 20th of Jan., 1882, of heart disease, at Fort Concho, Tex. The career of the deceased was so brilliant, and so intimately connected with the N. C. S., and Band 10th Cavalry, and the whole regiment, that it is familiar to all. As Sergeant Major he is known and respected by all, and the regiment well knows that a link in its military chain has been lost that cannot easily be replaced. The 10th Cavalry has lost a kind friend and a noble Sergeant Major; one whose soul was centered in its success, and whose aim and object was its welfare. Entering the volunteer service in 1863, of the late civil war, he participated with the 1st U. S. colored Infantry in several engagements. He passed through various grades of non-commissioned officers to 1st Sergeant, was discharged from the volunteer service in 1866, enlisted in the 10th Cavalry, May 8, 1867, Sergeant Dec. 25, 1867, Regtl. Saddler Sergeant Feb. 27, 1873, Sergt. Major March 1, 1873. Our Sergeant Major has been taken away; and we who loved him as a friend, respected him as a man, and admired him as a soldier, cannot too deeply mourn his loss. The purity of his life, his devotion to his profession, and his genial manners, furnish an example that should be emulated by all."

Suicide.—A despatch received at Galveston, from Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 9, says that Sergt. Bush, of the 10th Cavalry, having been reprimanded by his superior officer and ordered to be taken to the guard-house, secured a gun and blew off the top of his own head.

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. S. S. Elder, president; 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., and J. V. White, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to commence Feb. 5, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C. (S. O. 7, Feb. 3, M. D. A.).

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard has been accepted by the President to take effect from Jan. 29, 1882 (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan and George F. E. Harrison, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.).

1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison is relieved as member G. C.-M. convoked at Fort Monroe, Va., by par. 3, S. O. 19, D. E. (S. O. 21, Feb. 8, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, ten days (S. O. 23, Feb. 10, D. E.).

## 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

1st Lieut. S. Pratt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.).

2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward is detailed a member G. C.-M. convoked at Fort Monroe, Va., by par. 3, S. O. 19, D. E., vice 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., relieved from the detail (S. O. 21, Feb. 8, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Until Jan. 31, 1883, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Postley. The resignation of Lieut. Postley has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 31, 1883 (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Capt. J. B. Campbell and 1st Lieut. G. G. Greenough, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adjt., Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 13, Feb. 4, D. E.).

Suicide.—The daily Alta California (San Francisco), of Feb. 2, says: "Yesterday morning the dead body of a man of about 40 years of age was found in the Golden Gate Park. Just above the right ear of the deceased was a bullet wound, and on the ground near his right hand was found a Colt's



revolver, with three chambers empty. The deceased was 5 feet and 10 inches in height, medium build, dark hair, high forehead, regular teeth, and wore a red mustache. In a pocket-book was found a certificate of discharge from Bat. B, 4th Artillery, U. S. A. The date of enlistment was October 1, 1875, and the discharge, October 19, 1881. In the pockets of the suicide's clothing was found a note, written with pencil, reading as follows: "This page I will devote to bidding old acquaintances good by, hoping they may never feel as miserable as I have; but soon all will be ended. I am not superstitious of future time, neither do I boast of the past. I am as fearless of God as I am of His opponent, that chap that dwells in heated places. Again I say to friends, good by.—E. DOUGILLAN."

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.)  
1st Lieut. Wells Willard, A. D. C., Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., in the order named, and inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 15, Feb. 4, D. E.)  
Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, president; Capt. Jacob H. Rawles, 1st Lieut. Charles Morris, George E. Sage, William B. Homer, members, and 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Feb. 13 (S. O. 22, Feb. 9, D. E.)

Battery E, 5th Artillery, has announced a social ball at Plattsburg Barracks for the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 14. The programme is a gem of neatness and good taste, and the composition of the various committees ensure success. We return thanks for invitations, and trust all concerned may have a jolly good time.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. W. H. Coffin, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.)

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Addis M. Henry, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 3, M. D. M.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

Col. P. Lugenebel, being over 62 years of age, is retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.)

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Dept. Judge-Advocate, will take charge of, and conduct to, Alcatraz Island, Cal., Military Convict John Benton, late Private Troop H, 1st Cav. (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, D. C.)

Gen. N. A. Miles, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—Major Guido Ilges, one month (S. O. 13, Feb. 3, M. D. M.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

2d Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, now in Omaha, Neb., on public business, will return to his station (S. O. 11, Feb. 3, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins (S. O. 12, Feb. 4, D. P.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Sick Leave.—Major David H. Brotherton, four months (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., under special instructions (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. D.)

Private Joseph J. Rogers, Co. B, now stationed at Benicia Bks, Cal., is appointed hospital steward of the third class. He will report to the C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., for temporary duty (S. O. 17, Jan. 27, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, further extended five days (S. O. 15, Jan. 25, M. D. P.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller will report as witness in the case of 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. ordered to meet at Rock Creek, Feb. 6. When released from further attendance upon the Court-martial, Lieut. Rockefeller will return to his station at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 25, Feb. 1, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, now in Omaha, Neb., on public business, will return to his station (S. O. 10, Jan. 30, D. P.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Capt. H. G. Brown, 2d Lieut. D. E. McCarthy and C. H. Barth, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Feb. 3 (S. O. 13, Jan. 26, D. A.)

1st Sergt. David Kearney and Sergt. James Thompson, Co. B, will return from San Francisco, Cal., to their station, Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 17, Jan. 27, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. G. Howard, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9 (S. O. 19, Feb. 6, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. Allen.—Regimental Orders No. 3, Jan. 20, 1882.—It is the sad duty of the Major commanding to announce to the regiment the death of one of its officers, 1st Lieutenant William Allen, who died at Fort Mojave, A. T., on the 8th instant, of inflammation of the bowels. Lieut. Allen began his military career August 15, 1864, as a private soldier in Company F, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the Regular Army August 3, 1865, as a private in Company G, 2d Battalion 14th Infantry, transferred to the 23d Infantry September 21, 1866. His service in this latter regiment was almost entirely as a non-commissioned officer until appointed a Quartermaster Sergeant June 28, 1873. He was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 12th Infantry October 26, 1873, and promoted to a 1st Lieutenant December 15, 1880. Lieut. Allen was brave and energetic in the discharge of duty, cheerful and generous in disposition and a most devoted husband. His bereaved widow has the sincere sympathy of the regiment in her great affliction. As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of this regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and hit of sword for thirty days.—By command of Major M. A. Cochran: FRED. A. SMITH, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 12th Inf.

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. Patrick Hesson is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., by par. 7, S. O. 240, series of 1881, D. M., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson is detailed in his stead (S. O. 26, Feb. 2, D. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. Chambers McKibbin was ordered, Jan. 31, to proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to the Dept. Commander,

and accompany him as he may direct, returning to his proper station upon completion of this duty (S. O. 19, Jan. 31, D. N. M.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward, as soon as practicable, in charge of 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall, thirty-five recruits for the 16th Inf. to Fort McKovett, Tex., and twenty-one recruits in charge of 2d Lieut. John Newton to Fort McIntosh, Tex., whence those destined for Forts Ringgold and Brown, and the sub-posts of San Diego, Tex., will be forwarded with first passing detachments (S. O. 11, Jan. 30, D. T.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Private William H. Holden, Co. C, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 12, Feb. 3, D. T.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Capt. Thomas G. Troxel will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., to give evidence before the G. C.-M. in session at that post, after which he will return to his station at Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 19, Feb. 2, D. D.)

2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, now at St. Paul, Minn., will return to his station at Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 19, Feb. 3, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. B. E. Keeler, A. D. C., with permission to apply for extension of one month, to date from Dec. 7, 1881 (S. O. 16, Jan. 26, M. D. P.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Regt. Adj., will conduct a detachment of recruits from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Gibson, I. T. After this duty he will return to his station (S. O. 27, Feb. 3, D. M.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded under proper charge to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the 30th Inf. (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. Evan Miles, president; Capt. George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, James A. Haughey, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Joseph W. Duncan, Francis E. Eltonhead, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, F. J. Kernan, members, and 2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., Jan. 23 (S. O. 8, Jan. 9, D. C.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum is assigned to command a detachment of recruits assigned to regiments in the Dept. of Arizona and Dist. of N. Mex., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 7. Lieut. Ketchum, upon arrival at Lamy Junction, N. M., will forward the men for the Dist. of N. Mex. in charge of Lieut. G. B. Burnett, 9th Cav., to Santa Fe for assignment. Lieut. Ketchum will continue with the recruits for the Dept. of Ariz. to Fort Lowell, A. T., and will then return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 24, Feb. 2, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Col. G. O. Haller, being over 62 years of age, is retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.)

2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Reno, I. T., by par. 2, S. O. 257, series of 1881, D. M. (S. O. 24, Jan. 31, D. M.)

Col. G. O. Haller, president; Capt. G. K. Brady, James Henton, T. M. K. Smith, L. R. Stillé, 1st Lieut. P. T. Brodick, Adj., members, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 8 (S. O. 27, Feb. 3, D. M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., will grant furloughs for two months to Corporal Alonzo W. Smith and Private Anderson Wilson, Co. E, to take effect upon their re-enlistment (S. O. 23, Jan. 30, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Trial.—The trial of Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, 24th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Dodge, Kas., has resulted in a verdict not guilty of drunkenness on duty, not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but guilty of using certain unseemly language at Fort Supply last April. For this, the court sentenced him to reprimand by the Department Commander, which General Pope administers in G. C.-M. O. 13, Dept. Missouri, of February 3, in which he expresses himself utterly unable to account for the findings of the court, and accuses it of that trifling with the true import and dignity of the law which too frequently prevails with Courts-martial.

#### Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 4, 1882.

Major Charles A. Webb, 16th Infantry—Died January 31, 1882, at Fort McKovett, Texas.

Captain Samuel P. Ferris, 4th Infantry—Died February 4, 1882, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

#### General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., Jan. 23. Detail: Ten officers of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Jan. 25. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Grant, A. T., Feb. 3. Detail: Four officers of the 6th Cav., and three of the 12th Inf.

At Fort Union, N. M., Feb. 8. Detail: Seven officers of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 9. Detail: Three officers of the 1st Art.; two of the 4th Art.; two of the 2d Art., and one each of the 3d Art., 5th Art., and 12th Inf.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Feb. 13. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

Board of Officers.—To assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, to examine John Caswell in respect to his qualification as a Veterinary Surgeon in the 4th Cav. Detail: Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.; Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav. (S. O. 15, Jan. 25, M. D. P.)

Boards of Survey.—To consist of Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Mil. Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Art., at the Substantive Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1882 (S. O. 18, Jan. 30, M. D. P.)

Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., and Capt. J. S. King, 12th Inf., at Whipple Depot, A. T., Jan. 31 (S. O. 15, Jan. 30, D. A.)

Surg. Warren Webster; 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., at Fort Probie, Me., Feb. 10 (S. O. 21, Feb. 8, D. E.)

#### Bread Ration.—The bread ration at Fort Apache, A. T., is

increased to 22 ounces, until June 1, 1882 (S. O. 12, Jan. 24, D. A.)

The bread ration at Fort Union, N. M., is increased to 22 ounces (S. O. 27, Feb. 3, D. M.)

The ration of bread at Fort Adams, R. I., is increased to 22 ounces until such time as the command can derive some benefit from the post gardens (S. O. 21, Feb. 8, D. E.)

Trial of Whitman Saddles.—The C. O. of the Ord. Depot, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., was ordered to issue 20 Whitman saddles, with Hartman carbine sockets, and 20 saddle bags, pattern 1879, to Troops E and M, 4th Cav., F and I, 9th Cav., and Co. I, 23d Inf. (mounted.) The officers receiving the above stores have been directed to make monthly reports to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, showing the result of the experiment and trial.

Military Academy.—The leave of absence for thirty days granted Cadet James H. Dillon, 4th Class, on account of ill health, is extended to April 1, 1882 (S. O., Feb. 8, W. D.)

An Indian Raid into Mexico.—The War Department received information this week from Consul Willard at Guaymas, Mexico, that he has official information of an incursion or raid of Apache Indians, to the reported number of 300, into Sonora, on or about the 15th of December, through the districts of Sanhausa and Mocetzuma, in the northwestern part of the State. He states that eighteen persons are known to have been killed by the savages, among them several foreigners. The mining establishment at Garilero (Mocetzuma), owned by A. C. Hosing and Co., of Chicago, was attacked on the 22d, and the superintendent, a German subject named Charles Weberling, was killed. The State Government of Sonora has taken active measures to drive these savages out of the State. The general-in-chief of the Federal forces in Sonora, with portion of the federal troops, will make a campaign in person through the invaded districts. It is hoped that the measures taken will in a short time restore tranquility to the invaded districts. This is the first formal raid that has been made for several years.

Fort Assiniboine, M. T.—A correspondent at this post sends us an account of the enjoyable second annual ball of Co. K, 18th U. S. Infantry, given Thursday evening, Jan. 26. The music was furnished by the string band of the regiment, and every one at the post vied to make the affair a success. The order of dancing was tasteful. 1st Sergt. J. B. Walters was general manager, Messrs. Allen, Koch, and Miller, Committee of Arrangements; Messrs. Allen, Tague, and Barker, Invitation Committee; Messrs. Brittain, Dimpson, and Nichols, Reception Committee, and Messrs. Tague, Roth, and Barker, Floor Managers.

Department of Dakota.—The Pioneer Press of Feb. 3, says: The officers on duty at the various recruiting depots in the department of Dakota, report the enlistment of forty-four recruits during the month of December, 1881. Of this number eleven were assigned to cavalry organizations, and the remaining thirty-three to the infantry. The success which has followed so soon the adoption of a plan of departmental recruiting is a sufficient commentary upon the wisdom of the method, which is a measure of convenience to the recruit and of economy to the Government. Capt. S. E. Blunt will leave on Sunday evening for Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on business connected with the ordnance depot at that post. Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Infantry, is registered at the Merchant's Hotel. He has been East on leave of absence and is en route for Fort Custer, M. T., the station of his company.

A correspondent at Fort Randall says: There is great excitement over the discovery of what is supposed to be rich coal a short distance from the post. The colored soldiers of the 25th Infantry have organized and are conducting a flourishing lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. They have a fine hall for their meetings and the members consist of the most intelligent non-commissioned officers and privates at headquarters. The soldiers have completed the filling of the post ice house with an excellent quality of crystal coolness.

A correspondent of the Pioneer Press writing Jan. 30, from Fort Meade, Dakota, says: The present garrison consists of officers present and absent, 33; enlisted men, 421. Each company has its garden and not only raises vegetables sufficient for its own use, but a large surplus which is sold for the benefit of the company fund. The troops, both officers and enlisted men, white and colored, are the flower of the American Army, and by their correct deportment, at home and abroad, have secured the esteem of every one.

Department of Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent of Jan. 26, says: Fort Coeur d'Alene is to have a daily mail in a short time....Balls and sleigh rides furnish the chief winter amusements at Fort Colville....Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, went to San Francisco on the last steamer....Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cavalry, arrived down from Walla Walla, on Monday, and will pay a flying visit to San Francisco, leaving here on the next steamer....Jan. 19 Lt. Fred. Schwabik delivered a very interesting lecture on the Esquimaux, at the Unitarian Chapel, in Portland, which was attended by a very large concourse of people....Lt. Thos. W. Symons, Engineer Corps, left here on the last steamer en route to Washington, under telegraphic instructions of the Adjutant General. He will probably be absent three months....Sergt. Frank B. Jones, of Co. E, 21st Infantry, will lose one finger from that wood-saw accident. The accident is much regretted, as he is one of the best men of the regiment, and a crack marksman....A. A. Surgeon Geo. F. Wilson has been assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks. He recently passed the Army Examining Board, and awaits his commission. Dr. Wilson is a son of Dr. R. B. Wilson, of Portland....Vancouver Arsenal as an arsenal is a thing of the past. It is now Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, and we are pleased to announce that Major John A. Kress retains command. The shipment of stores to Benicia Arsenal has commenced. Some of the buildings have already been transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, and the transfer will be completed when the stores to be sent away are forwarded.

Division of the Pacific.—The San Francisco Daily Report of Jan. 28 says: Yesterday afternoon, at the Presidio, there was inaugurated a series of weekly receptions, to continue until Lent....Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., has gone to Fort Halleck, Nev., on court-martial duty....Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., U. S. A., is in the city from Fort McDermitt. He is the guest of Lieut. and M. S. Collier at No. 916 Van Ness avenue....Lieut. Kilbourne, of the U. S. Signal Service, left for the South on Thursday, to inspect the stations at Visalia, Los Angeles, and San Diego. He will continue through Arizona, visiting all the stations in the vicinity....Capt. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Judge Advocate on General Miles' staff, arrived from the North on Monday, in charge of prisoners for Alcatraz. Mrs. Baldwin has arrived from the East, and, with the Captain, will leave for the North to-day....Commodore Labana, of the Cristoforo Colombo, accom-



panied by Count Lambertenghi, the Italian Consul, visited Major-G. M. McDowell at the Presidio last Saturday, and on Tuesday Gen. McDowell returned the call at the office of the Consul, and Adj.-Gen. Kelton visited the commodore on board the cruiser. Mrs. Gen. Kautz will give a reception at Angel Island, next Saturday afternoon, to the officers of the garrison.

A despatch received at San Francisco Feb. 8 from Tombstone says: "The coroner's jury in the case of Wetzel, who was found murdered by Indians in the Dragon Mountains, charges the responsibility for that and similar occurrences to the inefficiency and imbecility of the United States military authorities of the Territory. It is rumored that three more bodies of victims of Indians have been found in the Dragon Mountains."

A correspondent at Fort Point, Cal., writes us that Battery M, 1st Art., gave a pleasant social hop Jan. 24, which was a great success, and gave striking evidence of the refined tone and social standing of the battery. The barrack room, where the hop took place, was tastefully decorated. Capt. Darling is well liked by Battery M.

**Department of Texas.**—The Brownsville Daily Cosmopolitan, of Jan. 27, says: "The first of the series of 'German' was given by the newly organized Club, composed of the ladies and gentlemen of the garrison and city of Brownsville, last evening, at Fort Brown. The Club is an outgrowth of the ball given by the bachelors of the 19th Inf., some few weeks ago, and these pleasant reunions will be continued by the German Club until the Lenten season commences. The decorations, lighting, etc., of the room gave evidence of the taste of Lieut. Ives. From fifteen to twenty couple composed the participants in the figures of the 'German,' and Lieut. Eckerson appeared at his best in guiding them through each set, and conclusively demonstrated that as a leader of a German, he is well up in tactics. The favor table was presided over by Mrs. Gen. Smith, and in her elegant gold embroidered costume and pleasant manners made the approach to her throne one to be desired. The toilettes of Mrs. Dr. Happersett, Mrs. Capt. Hall, Mrs. Col. Payne, Mrs. Lieut. Guard, and of many others of the ladies present were greatly admired. The next German will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 9, with Lieut. W. F. Evans as leader. The card room will be fully supplied, to give amusement for any who desire variety, and, within sound of the delicious music by the 19th Infantry Band, none need fear ennui."

**Fort Riley, Kansas.**—From this post a correspondent writes us, February 2, 1882: Since my last letter quite a number of officers have arrived at this post, among them Captain John S. Loud, who left the District of New Mexico, followed by the sincere regrets of all. Captain Louis H. Rucker, Troop M, has again joined the post, from "absent with leave," which induces all the old soldiers of the troop to immediately re-enlist in it, as they know that they will never find a better captain. Major Thomas B. Dewees, recently promoted to our regiment from the 2d Cavalry, has arrived, and assumed command of the post Feb. 1st. The post has begun to assume a more lively and home-like appearance, and the boys are amusing themselves by a series of hops given in the company quarters. We have now a garrison of 288, all told. Some of our horses have been attacked by the dreaded disease "pink-eye," but under the skillful care of our excellent veterinary surgeon, Dr. Samuel Burdett, have speedily recovered and are now out of danger.

**No Mistakes Corrected After You Leave the Counter.**—Gen. Mackenzie, with a view to avoid the vexatious disputes which often arise with enlisted men in regard to deductions from their pay, etc., has wisely directed that "hereafter, in making payments, the paymaster will see that each man counts his money in his presence, before leaving the pay table, and will allow him ample time to do it. Before paying a company, the paymaster will notify the company commander that any claim for under payment made by a soldier after he has left the pay-table will not be recognized by him. This will cause somewhat more time to be occupied in making a payment, but will prevent any question whatever arising."

**Laundry Bills and Sales on Credit.**—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, on the 27th of January, rendered an opinion in compliance with request of Secretary of War, on two questions. 1st. Whether bills of laundriesmen for washing done by a soldier can be charged against the soldiers on the muster and pay rolls. As to this the Comptroller decides as follows: By the Act of 1892 (sections 1240 and 1295, R. S.), women were allowed to accompany troops as laundresses in numbers not exceeding four to a company, and provisions was made for their subsistence. By the Act of June 18, 1878, sec. 5 (20th, 150), it was provided that after that date women should not be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses, with temporary exceptions in favor of certain laundresses, wives of soldiers then in service. It would seem, then, that the conclusion of the Adjutant-General that the Act of 1878 had the effect of abolishing the position of laundress is, subject to the exception aforesaid, correct. In view, therefore, of the fact that the pay of a soldier is prescribed by statute, the fact that a soldier, so long as he is a soldier, is entitled to the whole of the pay so prescribed, except as the same may be forfeited, lost, diminished, or diverted, in consequence of some provision of law or of regulations made in pursuance of law, and the further fact that there is no law permitting a stoppage from a soldier's pay for the purpose of discharging his indebtedness to an individual for washing or other private liability on account, I am of opinion that additional legislation will be necessary to justify payment of his bills to a laundryman by a paymaster, or the entry of the charges of a laundryman against soldiers on the muster and pay rolls. The second question, namely, whether, under the provisions of section 1144, R. S., articles designated by the Inspector-General of the Army, and essential to the cleanliness or health of the soldier, may be sold to a recruit on credit, notwithstanding his clothing allowances may be overdrawn at the time of sale, the Comptroller says, "should, in his opinion, be decided affirmatively." The law, he says, authorizes the issue of articles of clothing on credit, and does not require that a balance shall be struck and the account adjusted until after the lapse of six months, unless the soldier be sooner discharged, and there is apparently nothing to prohibit the sale of other necessary articles under proper restrictions on credit the amount due from the soldier to be deducted from the payment made to him next after the sale.

GENERAL Sherman is understood to have recommended to Secretary Lincoln the discontinuance of the school at Fort Myer, Va., for the instruction of officers in military signalling, and that the instruction be given hereafter at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth.

**Tactical Discrepancies.**—Upon a point raised as to a discrepancy between the wording of paragraph 635 of Regulations 1881, and the corresponding paragraph in Regulations of 1863, the General of the Army decides: "In the matter referred to, par. 635 (Codified Regulations) cites Upton's Tactics as well as the Regulations of 1863. These tactics having been adopted subsequently to the Regulations of 1863, take precedence whenever conflict occurs. Therefore persons joining in the procession follow the coffin in the order of their rank—not in the inverse order as was prescribed by the Regulations of 1863. It will be observed that according to Tactics nothing is reversed at funerals except the arms of the Infantry escort and the order in column of the troops when the escort is composed of different arms of service. The old practice of inversions is gradually falling into disuse." (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 3, 1882.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

##### Quartermaster's Department.

Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General, vice Brig.-Gen. Meigs, retired.

1st Lieut. George H. Cook, 19th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Howell, wholly retired.

##### Pay Department.

Major William B. Rochester, Paymaster, to be Paymaster-General, vice Brig.-Gen. Brown, retired.

##### Fourth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, to be Captain, Feb. 4, 1882, vice Ferris, deceased.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 4, 1882, vice Keefe, promoted.

##### Fifth Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., of the 6th Inf., to be Colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Lugenbeel, retired from active service.

Capt. Richard L. Morris, of the 18th Inf., to be Major, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Ilges, promoted to the 18th Inf.

##### Sixth Infantry.

Major Nathan W. Osborne, of the 15th Inf., to be Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Huston, promoted to the 5th Inf.

##### Eighth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, Adjutant, to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Brayton, promoted to the 15th Inf.

##### Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. George M. Brayton, of the 8th Inf., to be Major, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Osborne, promoted to the 6th Inf.

##### Eighteenth Infantry.

Major Guido Ilges, of the 5th Inf., to be Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Black, promoted to the 23d Inf.

1st Lieut. George N. Bomford, to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Morris, promoted to the 5th Inf.

2d Lieut. William B. Wheeler, to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 6, 1882, vice Bomford, promoted.

##### Twenty-third Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Black, of the 18th Inf., to be Colonel, Feb. 6, 1882, vice Haller, retired from active service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT STANTON, NEW MEXICO.

On the eve of Christmas the officers and ladies of the post assembled at the house of our commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, and decorated his parlors with festoons of evergreen, adorned with crosses, relieved by appropriate mottoes, and with true Druidical veneration, so happily placed the sprigs of the mistletoe as to give every opportunity to the young ladies and bachelors of the post. While the parlors were being disposed of in this manner, deputations of enlisted men paid tribute of fealty, respect, and good will to the commanding officer, and tastefully and elegantly decorated all the rest of the house, transforming it into one great evergreen hive.

The frost and snow of days before, and the wonderful stories of the abundance of game on the Rio Penasco, some miles distant from the fort, induced our ever-mindful commanding officer to organize and equip a grand hunting party, under the leadership of Capt. R. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry. Though the party had untold vicissitudes to encounter, in a country never before traversed by it, seventeen deer and twenty-two wild turkeys were brought in.

The three companies of the 4th Horse (B, D, and I) and two of the 13th Foot (C and E) vied with each other in the magnificence of their entertainments, profusion of their viands, decorations of their dining rooms, and "Merry Christmas" to all, in such a prodigal manner that it would be difficult to ascribe to any one company the honor of being the best. Good cheer and plenty prevailed everywhere. The "Social Thirty Club," composed of six members from each of the companies at the post, gave a magnificent entertainment, a ball and supper, the first dance of the present garrison here. The officers and ladies attended, and all enjoyed themselves. On the 26th December, Capt. John Lee, 4th Cavalry, arrived at the post, and his company accorded him the honor of illuminating its quarters. New Year's Day was characterized by the usual wishes from everybody to everybody. The ladies received with Mrs. Crofton in the afternoon, and in the evening gave a grand hop, and besides the officers of the post the *élite* of the surrounding country was represented. The occasion was a joyous one. The music was dispensed by the Plaza Band, of Lincoln, and was really delightful, and evoked much praise. Lieut. O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, has since left us for the school at Fort Leavenworth, and Lieuts. Smith and Rodgers, of same regiment, have departed on leave; thus in the next merry assemblage will be found three vacant chairs, difficult to fill.

A. R.

#### THE JEANNETTE SUFFERERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Saturday, February 4, received the following cable despatch from Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who is in Paris:

Permit me to suggest, in reference to the request of Lieut. Danenhower to go back and continue the search, that in view of his condition he should be ordered home. If he returns to the North there is a strong possibility of his losing his eyesight entirely; but on his way home he could have the best medical attention, and perhaps regain the use of both his

eyes. Nor does it seem to me necessary to send line officers from America. It would only put the Government to unnecessary expense, as I have already sent a man who is now on his way to Irkutsk; and Mr. Sabirakoff having kindly placed his steamer, the *Lena*, at my disposal, the search for DeLong and Chipp, with the assistance of the Russian authorities and the natives, be continued with all possible energy and efficiency at the earliest practicable moment. If Danenhower and the invalids under his charge are ordered home, I will see that they have all possible care and best medical advice on the way. I make the suggestion entirely without Danenhower's knowledge.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The Secretary of the Navy telegraphed Mr. Bennett in reply, that he has sent orders for the return of Lieut. Danenhower, in accordance with Mr. Bennett's suggestion; that he has already ordered two officers to Europe to take part in the search for Capt. DeLong and Chipp, and that he thinks this necessary in case of accident to Engineer Melville, and as a matter of duty from the Navy to officers and men in distress.

The following answer was received:

PARIS, February 6.

William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: Your despatch received. Since you have decided to send the officers, I defer to your judgment. Will you kindly let me know the names, whether junior or senior to Danenhower in rank, by what steamer they sailed, and when they will be in Paris, as I may be of service in forwarding them to their destination. The steamer *Lena*, which, by Sabirakoff's kindness, has been tendered to me, is, of course, at their disposal. My correspondent, who is almost at Irkutsk, will know that the expedition is to be in charge of officers of the U. S. Navy, and will go simply as a *Herald* correspondent.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Commodore Walker telegraphed to Mr. Bennett that Harber and Schultz had sailed and would meet in London, and then go to Paris to confer with Mr. Bennett.

The following cable despatch was also received February 6:

PETERSBURG.

To Hunt, Washington, D. C.:

Danenhower acknowledges order and will proceed.

HOFFMAN.

#### LIFE ON BOARD THE JEANNETTE.

THE following despatch from Lieut. Danenhower, dated Irkutsk, Feb. 4, was received in Paris Feb. 8:

De Long's party is between stations Buleur (Bolinot?) and Sisterouk (Ust Olonsk?), in a narrow wilderness, eighty miles long, devoid of habitations and game. Jerome J. Collins volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Hans Erickson, and let the others of De Long's party push south. The new search builds land and goes over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring.

We visited Nordenskjoeld's winter quarters and found that he was safe before we entered the ice near Herald Island. The general health of the crew during the twenty-one months' drift was excellent. No scurvy appeared. We used distilled water and bear and seal meat twice a week. No rum was served out. Divine service was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise. Everybody hunted. Game was scarce. We got about 30 bears, 250 seals, and 6 walrus. No fish or whales were seen.

All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a northwest course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by the ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of the ship's company. The result of the drift for the first five months was forty miles. There was a cycloidal movement of the ice. The drift during the last six months was very rapid. The soundings were pretty even. They were eighteen fathoms near Wrangell Land, which was often visible seventy-five miles distant. The greatest depth found was eighty fathoms, and the average thirty-five. The bottom was blue mud. Shrimps and plenty of algalogical specimens were brought up from the bottom.

The surface water had a temperature of 20 deg. above zero. The extremes of the temperature of the air were: Greatest cold, 50 deg. below zero; and greatest heat, 41 deg. above zero. The first winter the mean temperature was 33 deg. below zero; the second winter it was 33 deg. below zero. The first summer mean temperature was 40 deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of about fifty miles an hour. Such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. The winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was twenty-three feet.

Engineer Shuck's heavy truss saved the ship on Nov. 21 from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieut. Chipp's 2,000 auroral observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes have been saved.

Jeannette Island was discovered May 16, in latitude 76 deg. 47 min. north, longitude 159 deg. 56 min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not visit it.

Herrietta Island was discovered and visited on May 24, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min. north, longitude 157 deg. 32 min. east. It is an extensive island. Animals are scarce and glaciers plenty.

Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 deg. 33 min. north, longitude 148 deg. 20 min. east. It is very large. On it we found many birds, old horns, driftwood, and coal, but no seal or walrus. Great tidal action was observed. The coast was bold and rocky. The cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

We drifted back during the first week of the retreat twenty-seven miles more than we could advance. The snow was knee deep. We had to go thirteen times over and over the track, seven times with loads.

Lieut. Chipp's boat did better than ours (Melville's) during the afternoon of Sept. 12, the three boats having got clear of the ice off Seminovsky Island at noon of that day. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter, and lowered sail as if rounding to. We lay to for twenty-four hours under a triangular drag. Nothing was seen of Lieut. Chipp's boat at daylight. He could not get back to the island in a northeast gale. He was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena delta. There were masses of driftwood between the Siberian Islands.

Jack Cole's mind is not wholly alienated. He has not been violent for twelve days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him.

The Secretary has cabled to Mr. Bennett the request transmitted to him by telegraph from Mrs. De Long, that he would not detain correspondent already at Irkutsk. He can join naval officers as *Herald* correspondent in the spring. Mrs. De Long says: "Let the urgency of the case excuse the suggestion."



## AN ENGLISH OPINION.

THE London *Engineer* appears to be the only one of our English contemporaries which finds itself free to discuss the question in regard to cast iron guns, which has recently been raised in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In its issue for January 13th it sums up the controversy to date, saying in the introduction: "We have spoken highly of the Palliser system of conversion, and also of steel employed in concentric rings. We feel it therefore necessary to notice the article to which we refer, but have waited for the correspondence which it was sure to draw forth." We republish the criticisms of the *Engineer*, interjecting our own comments here and there.

Speaking of our editorial article which opened the discussion, the *Engineer* says: "In dealing with this characteristic defence of cast iron, and array of facts, we will begin with the facts as the more definite and serious part. It is clear that a steel tube and jacket in an early converted gun split, that the tube of a 10 in. gun actually blew out from a weld opening, we suppose near the bottom of the bore, that welds of other tubes have opened, and that one 8 in. steel 'jacket'—or breech piece apparently—has burst at the breech. How long a period this has extended over we do not know; the recommendation of a board in 1872 being insisted on, suggests that it extends over a long period, and apparently all these accidents have occurred in proofs not on service. We should judge from the above that the Americans have failed in their steel castings. We are not surprised at this.

Nor are we; but, as the castings were imported, and were the best that could be obtained in England, the failure was English and not American.—ED. JOURNAL.

"Heavy steel parts we have always distrusted. We should, however, certainly expect that if as much pains were bestowed on steel castings as on iron in America, good results for castings might be obtained.

This is pure speculation, as we have not used a pound of American steel in any large gun, and cannot get it.—ED.

"In the Spanish gun to which we have referred the cast iron yielded in the same way that this steel is recently said to have done.

How is this possible since the metals were differently placed, differently shaped, and differently strained?—ED.

"We have argued from the circumstances of the accident that the casting was bad. We argue the same in this case with regard to the steel. The Spanish and American accidents taken together hardly admit of our speaking more confidently for one metal than for the other.

Does it not show, however, a strange lack of practical knowledge on the part of a technical journal to imply that cast iron within its own limits of strength (which we call in this country 30,000 lbs. as a minimum) should be as liable to flaws and serious defects as a steel forging? As we have understood it, the strongest argument made for the use of cast iron is that with this metal (as treated by our founders) above all others we may count upon like causes producing like effects.—ED.

"The opening of the wrought iron tubes at the coils in connection with chambering the gun certainly deserves attention. The weak place of a wrought iron tube is along its welds. It does not pretend to claim great longitudinal strength, and this must be remembered in chambering a gun, because a longitudinal strain not originally contemplated may be thrown upon it. Sir Wm. Palliser might urge that having merely argued individual badness in the case of the cast iron and steel, we ought to do no more in the case of the wrought iron: the report states that there have been repeated instances of welds opening—although we must admit that the language is too vague to be satisfactory, and it is flatly contradicted by another writer. Certainly we ought to be told whether such tubes are 'pot welded,' and specially fitted for the bores or not; and we must not let the repetition of rather vague matters prevent us from noting that the coils appear in no case to have failed tangentially. One point of the Palliser system of conversion is the application of coils with the great tangential strength—which is generally felt to be the chief requirement—to the complete unbroken wall of cast iron which it is thought ought to furnish abundant longitudinal strength.

"In short, the American and Spanish accidents show that cast iron and cast steel are liable to flaws in large masses, and that wrought iron tubes are liable to open, if at all imperfect, especially in chambered guns, along the welds. There is nothing in this to alter our opinion on the question of the conversion or construction of guns.

We commend to the attention of *Engineer* the later correspondence on this subject.—ED.

"The attack made on rings of steel is gratuitous—that is to say, no facts are adduced to support it—and the expectation of obtaining cast iron, possessing all the excellent qualities so naively summed up, and beating steel, on 'an average,' is amusing. We want the certainty of attaining a standard; an 'average' will not do, if really bad are included with good guns to get it. As a matter of fact, there would be much less chance of danger from an unseen flaw of a serious character in fifty concentric rings of steel than in a mass of cast iron."

The heavy reinforce of cast iron to which the *Engineer* takes exception, was the proposed experiment of Mr. Hunt, and as we understand it, was intended only for colossal structures. Within the scope of our review we could not go into detail, and must refer the *Engineer* to the original. The question, is, why if cast iron is fit for a gun body, it is not under proper conditions fit for a reinforce. If of less tangential strength than the steel, it has greater transverse strength because homogeneous, while against a strength of material in the Italian gun of 25,000 lbs. our American iron would run

nearer 35,000 lbs. While the statement of the *Engineer* that cast iron equally with steel is liable to flaws and dangerous imperfections, would be received by American founders at least with "amusement."—ED.

With reference to the letter in the JOURNAL of Nov. 26th, the *Engineer* says: "We concur in the statement that guns some years since were subjected to great strains from irregular action in the combustion of the charge. We must, however, point out that the system of registering pressures by Rodman's gauges were extremely faulty, and we think the very table we have quoted proves it to be so. For example, in the rounds above noticed the 44-G-ton pressure only gave a velocity of 1092ft., while that of 18-3 gave 1285ft. The shot in the former case stripped, but this does not account for this discordance. Again, however, we have 70 lb. of mammoth powder in a 12in. gun giving 89.2 tons pressure with a 683 lb. shot, and 60 lb. giving only 30.8 tons with a shot of 600 lb. weight; but the velocity of the former projectile was only 924ft. and that of the latter 1193ft. This shows how little reliance can be placed on the registration of pressures in these experiments.

This is certainly a novel explanation for a technical journal to give of the phenomena of increased pressure, and reduced velocity. The same Rodman gauge which was used with these experiments has been used year after year since, without the slightest modification. Thousands of pressures have been recorded since, yet with no instance of an abnormally increased pressure and reduced velocity. The conclusion drawn by our correspondent is that when, with a moderate powder charge we encounter an enormous increase of pressure and an actually reduced velocity, the shot caused enormous friction in the bore, and he points to the stripped and mutilated projectile which was recovered to confirm his opinion.—ED.

"Occasionally unexpected pressures are doubtless developed in rifled guns. The Italians found this to be the case in the 100-ton gun accident. We do not question the fact that very strong cast iron guns may often be produced; our doubt is whether a reasonable degree of certainty can be secured. The flaw which cannot be detected, but which develops lines of weakness, is the danger in heavy castings, and this is only found in some guns, by no means in all."

The letter of "Fiat Justitia" is next noticed, and summing up the whole question, the *Engineer* says: "Unquestionably the powers of cast iron have never been tried as carefully as could now be done. American cast iron is very good, and it would be interesting and of value to try cast iron in the light of modern improvements. At the same time we doubt if cast iron has any future in gun making; the objection to cast iron, even when cast hollow, is the liability to flaws. We see no reason to suppose that it is less liable to this evil than cast steel, and we have seen Krupp modify the construction of his guns till they resemble in a measure those of Whitworth and Vavasseur. We remember seeing a most interesting correspondence on Russian guns made of solid cast steel, in which minute flaws had extended, so as to produce rupture even where the strain had been very moderate. We are prepared to hear of some great results being obtained by cast iron, but we do not expect that uniformity or safety under severe stress will be secured. The addition of a wrought iron coil lining we have already spoken of as giving great additional tangential strength, and placing the stronger metal where it meets the chief tangential strain.

This is a frank admission, but *Engineer* passes over without comment the argument that what is done once can be done again, and that in cast iron, above all other forms of iron, can certainly of reproduction be assured. Going a step further, however, the *Engineer* says line this cast iron gun with a thin tube and you have all the strength necessary, and possibly the facts presented by Pars Altera, since the article was written, may be new to the *Engineer*.—ED.

"The cast iron generally has sufficient longitudinal strength. This the wrought iron, we admit, does not supply—in fact, we think it is a mistake to throw even the longitudinal strain due to chambering on it. The strength supplied by wrought iron is, of course, not exhibited under static tests; because it depends partly on the total work required to stretch it through a certain range of expansion. It was on this that Mallet originally based his conclusion that a greater quantity of work had to be done to burst wrought iron than any metal of his day. A coil lining may be inserted loose enough to exhaust a great quantity of work before the stress falls on the cast iron."

The statement, "because it depends partly on the total work required to stretch it through a certain range of expansion," is sufficiently ambiguous. Perhaps the *Engineer* will explain why a static pressure does not do this as well as powder pressure, which is what? surely not dynamic in these days of mammoth and "progressive" grains. Further argument "upon the subject is in ignorance of the fact that powder tests had confirmed the machine tests to which it refers."—ED.

"In applying a static pressure the only register is the maximum applied; the work absorbed in stretching through a certain period would go for nothing, and after the whole work had been done, as it were; and when a gun would have discharged its shot and be free from strain the static machine would be occupying itself as to the maximum stress, precisely in the same way that it would with a rigid piece of steel. Obviously this kind of test is a test of 'tenacity,' not one of 'tensile strength,' and it favors rigid metal of high tenacity, which is by no means the best for guns. If cast iron or other metal is employed which is liable occasionally to burst violently and suddenly from flaws, which cause exceptional and unsuspected weakness, safety is secured in a great measure by combining soft wrought iron with it. We have yet to learn that wrought iron coiled lin-

ings have failed tangentially. The Spanish gun would have burst in a very much more dangerous manner if the coils had not held well together."

In this last paragraph we have the whole position of the *Engineer*. "The tube strengthens the cast iron and eliminates its uncertainties." Some of our American engineers deny the first statement and pronounce the second absurd, since what "uncertainties" may be in cast iron must obtain in the process of casting. And they have presented quite a strong linked chain of proof in support of their position, sound logic and practical experiment; opposed to this the *Engineer* offers merely its own opinion to the contrary.—ED.

## ENGINEERS AND SAILOR OFFICERS.

In answer to the memorial of the Engineer officers of the Navy, "A Sailor Officer" sends us a communication in which he denies the statements of the memorial as to the capacity of the engineers to perform the duties of the line or sailor officers and the incapacity of the latter to assume the duties of the engineers. He says:

The responsibility exacted from those who have in their keeping the safety of public property, of the lives of public servants, or, in times of both war and peace, the national honor, is a very grave one. It is not to be carelessly assumed nor authorized, and yet we find that certain grades of the line officers, through which by our system of promotion all must pass, are officially recognized by the Regulations of the Navy, compiled under authority of existing laws, as capable of performing the duties of engineer officers on board ships, and their detail for such duty is specifically authorized. Does this prove to the satisfaction of the engineers the truth of their statement? That such confidence is not misplaced, and that authority to perform these duties is not unwisely invested is shown by the system of the instruction prescribed for the line officers.

At the Naval Academy, where the naval career of the young line officer generally commences, an institution by the way deemed worthy to be entrusted with the professional education even of this scientific corps of engineers, the course of instruction in steam engineering is broad and comprehensive, and is imparted by the presumably faithful exertions of men selected from the Engineers of the Navy for their scientific attainments, and the same who train the precocious and budding talent of the young engineer. A reference to the course of instruction as shown by the Naval Academy Register will convince the most sceptical of what is required. As to the successful realization of these requirements doubt can hardly be raised when it is understood that this branch of the midshipman's education is unconditionally entrusted to these picked men of the Engineers of the Navy. If the young line officer should disappoint the expectations of his country, upon whose shoulders rests the blame? But we will presume that, so far as his graduation from their hands, he is all that could be desired. The Department, confident in the representations of the certificate of the Department of Steam Engineering, of his intelligence in that branch of education as shown on his diploma, now authorizes his commanding officer to put him on duty in the engine room, the very stronghold of the engineers and the place which, of all others, is most distinctive of their corps. So far, so good.

The laws permit the detail of midshipmen, ensigns, masters, and lieutenants for duty in charge of the machinery of the vessel. It is, therefore, necessary that they should not fail to keep themselves prepared for such duties, and, to secure this, the law demands, that, in passing to these grades, a careful examination of their capabilities for such detail should be made by an engineer officer especially selected by the Navy Department for his attainments in their own particular branch of the service. The situation can here be placed before the engineers of the service in three points of view, of which they can choose at will. Either he (the line officer) is capable, as certified to by this examining engineer, or, 2d, this examiner is himself incompetent. The former is denied by the engineers in their memorial—the second is practically removed from consideration, as the examiner is selected by the very head of the corps—the Bureau. Are the engineers of the Navy at large, in their consideration of this subject, willing to accept the third and only remaining view, in impeaching the integrity of the examiner?

Does the statement made by the engineers that the line officers cannot perform the duties of the former seem to be substantiated by these facts which are open to the world to verify for itself?

Next it becomes proper to consider the assumption by the engineers of an ability to perform the duties of the line. These duties are too numerous to be referred to in detail here, but can easily be discovered by those who seek them: seamanship—embracing management of boats and vessels under all circumstances of climate and weather; laws of storms and experience in reading them which cannot be gained by viewing the heavens through the bars of an engine room grating; navigation, with its scientific adjuncts of astronomy and the magnetism of the needle, without which the speedy and automatic Navy they promise us could not venture to leave the yards in which they are built; ordnance, in its branches of explosive agents, projectiles and their points of application; surveying of our own and foreign shores and waters by which honors are reflected upon the Navy, the country, and the world of civilization at large; international law, upon a proper understanding of which our country depends in sudden delicate questions abroad, beyond the reach of communication with higher authority, to preserve our country's honor as well as to secure or add to its prosperity. May we not well hesitate at the almost patent absurdity of the question?

"Are the engineers capable of answering all the

requirements of the line officers' education?" Would not a conscientious endeavor to acquire all these items of information seriously interfere with the proper degree of application to the requirements of a corps which claims to find in altogether different pursuits from those I have mentioned sufficient science to already warrant them in their pretensions to being the true "Corps du genie" of our Navy. Would not these added branches of study impair their efficiency in their own professedly scientific department, and approximate them to the comparatively degrading position of "Jack of all trades and master of none."

A SAILOR OFFICER.

#### P. A. ENGINEERS, SURGEONS, PAYMASTERS.

Among the papers referred to the Senate Naval Committee in connection with the bill S. 625 to increase the pay of passed assistant engineers, surgeons and paymasters of the Navy is the following table comparing the pay of lieutenants of the line and staff of the Navy, and showing proposed longevity pay for the staff:

		Present pay— 1st five years.	Proposed pay— 1st five years.	Present pay— 4th and 5th years.	Proposed pay— 4th and 5th years.
P. A. Engrs....	At sea.	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$2,450	\$2,700
P. A. Surgeons....	Shore duty.	1,800	2,000	2,250	2,350
P. A. Payms....	Waiting orders.	1,500	1,700	1,900	1,950

It will be seen that 1 lieutenant of 3d period receive within 100 days of 4th period as proposed for P. A. Engrs.

Pay of line off.	At sea.	2,400	2,600
ers having same relative rank.	Shore duty.	2,000	2,200
	Waiting orders.	1,600	1,800

Effects of proposed bill, supposing the appropriation to be based on the highest or sea pay:

	Diff.
23 P. A. Engrs. entered active service 1861. Date of present commission, 1863. Now in 4th five years.	\$2,300 to \$2,700   \$400 x 23 = \$9,200
24 P. A. Engrs. entered active service 1862. Date of present commission, 1866. Now in 3d five years.	\$2,300 to \$2,450   \$150 x 24 = \$3,600
3 P. P. Engrs. entered active service 1864-5. Date of present commission, 1869-70. Now in 3d five years.	\$2,300 to \$2,450   \$150 x 3 = \$450
Total or maximum increase.	\$13,200

In the documents accompanying this bill and presented to the Senate Naval Committee it is stated that the officers mostly interested in the proposed legislation are the passed assistant engineers who have been in active service nineteen and twenty years, whose contemporaries in the Pay and Medical Corps are pay and medical inspectors receiving \$4,400 a year, or are paymasters and surgeons in their 3d and 4th five years at rate of \$3,500 and \$3,700, and their contemporaries in the line, or those who were midshipmen in 1861, are now commanders at \$3,500 a year.

They are the only officers in the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant who have a *war record*. At the closing of the war these officers were denied the promotion looked forward to by reason of the Act of Congress which limited the number in the higher grades and prevented promotion, except by *retirements* and *deaths*. The P. A. Engineers affected by this are well advanced in years, varying from 39 to 47, and many have large families to support on their small salaries, much reduced by paying for expenses, uniforms, regalia, mess-outfits, and entertaining foreign officials when abroad. Some of them will reach the retiring age before promotion by retirement alone, and many will retire while in the first five years of the next higher grade. The next higher grade enjoys five periods of longevity pay, ranging from \$2,900 to \$4,200 per year. The passage of this act is urged, as it seems the only way to compensate these officers for their hard service, and the fact that they will never have the opportunity to enjoy the longevity pay of the next higher grade. This bill has received the approval of many of the older line officers from the grade of Commander up, in fact, of all to whom it has been referred, without exception, and the Hon. Sec. of the Navy earnestly calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for relief of P. A. Engineers, as does the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The same bill in substance passed the Senate during the 46th Congress without the official support of the Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

Invitations are out for the marriage, Feb. 14, of Miss Minnie G. Nelson, eldest daughter of Major William M. Nelson, Surg. U. S. Army, and Captain Edward T. Comegys, M. D., U. S. Army. A detachment of seventy recruits left this depot, Jan. 30, 1882, for assignment as follows: Forty recruits for the 15th Infantry, Fort Lewis, Colo., 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Infantry, Depot Adj., in command, A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, medical officer; thirty recruits for the 23d Infantry, Fort Union, N. M., 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Infantry, in command. Mrs. Lieut. J. T. Kirkman has returned to the depot after a prolonged visit with her friends at Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. During the last month there has been a perceptible decrease in the arrival of recruits from rendezvous. Sergt. Porter, G. R. S., of the Chicago rendezvous, still continues to arrive weekly, never bringing less than a detachment of twelve recruits. "Let other stations go and do likewise." Hospital Steward Chas. E. Sams, who relieved Steward Grosse at this depot, has fully assumed his duties here. He is an unmarried man, and appears to be the right man in the right place, as the duties of a hospital steward at this depot are such as to require his presence continually at the hospital.

It shows the progress of Japan in Occidental ideas to find the Emperor of Japan issuing an address to the army telling the soldiers not to meddle with politics.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron clads are indicated by a star (\*); a. s., stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

#### Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. a.), Commander Edgar C. Merriam. Expected to return to Callao about Jan. 15, after landing the U. S. Minister to Bolivia at Mollendo.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. a.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Arica at last accounts; to touch at Mollendo and Pisco.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Left Nagasaki for Hong Kong, Dec. 6.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Boston, Feb. 8, for Norfolk, where she will take her battery on board, preparatory to a cruise.

ANZELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mollan. At Tientsin, Nov. 14.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Sailed from New York, Dec. 7, for Montevideo.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at Norfolk. Broke her reversing gear en route from Washington, which will detain her some time at Norfolk.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. Ready to leave Washington. Goes to Savannah to remain 10 days; Port Royal, S. C., to remain until Feb. 26; thence to St. Lucia, touching at Frederickstadt, Santa Cruz; Samana about April 1; returns to St. Lucia, then visits Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Jamaica, and Pensacola—to reach latter place about May 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Palmas, Grand Canary Islands, on Dec. 22 last. To visit the Liberian coast and Cape Verde Islands. Would be absent probably about three months.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allen D. Brown. At Mare Island.

KAESABERG, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At New Orleans.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. a.), Capt. Henry Wilson. En route to Valparaiso.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Genoa, Jan. 16. Was to leave the same day to visit ports on the coast of Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. Intended to leave for Naples on the 19th, touching at Lephorn.

A recent report received by the Bureau of Steam Engineering from the *Lancaster* shows a most gratifying improvement in regard to speed and general efficiency. Her speed under steam alone during the last quarter of 1881 frequently exceeded ten knots, and on several runs showed nearly ten and a half, an increase of more than a knot over any previous performances. The general condition of the ship is excellent, and the Engineer-in-Chief is much encouraged by the record she is making.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Comdr. H. L. Howison. Gunbery ship. At Newport.

MONSIEUR, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 24.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails Flagship of the Training Squadron. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I. NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seeley. Jan. 5, on her way from Egypt to Villefrance, via Sicily and Italian ports.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (n. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Dec. 24.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Callao, Dec. 28. To sail for Valparaiso about Jan. 10.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Washington, repairing. To be ready for service by the middle of March.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Norfolk, Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies. She will visit San Juan, Porto Rico; Samana; Santa Cruz; Guadeloupe; Dominica; Martinique; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; St. George, Granada; Trinidad; La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Curacao; Kingston, Jamaica; Havana; and Key West. She will be due at Key West about the 1st of May.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Villefrance.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Mazatlan, Jan. 2.

RUZHAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Skerrett. An officer on this vessel writes from Papeete, Society Islands, under date of Dec. 3, 1881: "We arrived here last Sunday, 41 days from Panama—the longest trip I ever made; but I never had more pleasant cruising, until within a few days of port. We sail to-day for Samoa, about a 12 days' trip, perhaps, and after coaling shall head for Yokohama, another long trip, perhaps of 40 days, or nearly so. . . . The *Richmond* is a comfortable old packet, but should by all means have been sent to Fricke to thoroughly refit after her long cruise of over three years. The trouble is there are too many *natives* in existence now, however, and this is the trouble. . . . Our skipper (Skerrett) is a pleasant gentleman and very *blond*, like the heathen Chinese."

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Boston, repairing. To be ready for service by the middle of March.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Jan. 1. Sailed from that place Dec. 26 for Mollendo, where she remained until the 31st, exercising in great gun and small arm target practice, and holding semi-annual inspection. Returned to Montevideo.

ST. MART'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Was at Yokohama Dec. 24.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Left New York, Feb. 8, for Hampton Roads, Va.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. Was at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Jan. 20, to sail the next day for La Guayra, Venezuela. Officers and crew all well. Two men who had been ill with slight fever at Martinique had entirely recovered. The *Vandalia* since leaving Bermuda on Dec. 14 had visited St. Thomas, Fredericksstad, Santa Cruz, Beise Terre, St. Kitts, Charlestown, Nevis, Plymouth, Montserrat, Bezan, Dominica, St. Pierre, Martinique, Castries, St. Lucia, St. George, Grenada, and Trinidad. The news at the various islands visited was unimportant. The Swedish corvette *Balder*, French frigate *Magicienne*, corvette *Fabert*, gunboat *Magicien*, and German corvette *Louise*, had been met with and the usual courtesies exchanged. Notwithstanding the sensational reports about sickness at these islands their sanitary condition is deemed to be good at this time; the average sick list of the *Vandalia* has been three persons out of a personnel of 223. Alexander MacMillan, seaman, died suddenly of heart disease at Martinique, and was buried in the Protestant part of the cemetery on shore. This is the only death that has taken place on board of the ship since she went into commission at Boston in January, 1879. The *Vandalia* coaled at St. Lucia; good Cardiff \$7 per ton. Castries is at this time the best place in the Windward Islands for coaling, but should St. George, Grenada, establish a coal wharf, as the authorities stated they were about to do, that place will be still better one, as the coal dock will be easier of access and the port healthier. Remained two days at St. Lucia and one and a half days at Grenada. The British admiral had arrived at Barbadoes with the *Northampton*, *Dido*, *Pantome*, and *Griffin*, and was to leave for Grenada on the 18th. He expected to proceed to Aspinwall with the squadron. The epidemic of yellow fever at Trinidad last summer and autumn was very severe, sparing no one, not even the negroes. Many Europeans died and all the British troops have been withdrawn. Capt. Meade is exercising great caution in intercourse with the shore.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Fort Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Jan. 11; to sail as soon as she coaled for Aspinwall.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Lieut. Giles B. Harber. At Washington.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PILOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWBOP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*; *Catkill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Malopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In his report upon the survey of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., presented to Congress, Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., says: "The records of the Navy Department would doubtless furnish valuable data as regards the harbor. The principal industry of Sackett's in bygone years was ship building. The Navy Department established a yard there at the beginning of the century, but no building has been done since 1812. Building by private parties was kept up till about ten years ago, when the decrease of oak timber in the surrounding district made it impossible to compete with the western ship yards. The first improvement of Sackett's Harbor was made by the Navy Department in about 1810, when a L pier, 300 feet, was built upon the east end of Shiphouse Island, which was then wholly detached from the mainland, and a small crib sunk on the south end of the shoal in the middle of the harbor. In 1812 some gunboats were built there by the Navy Department, and a first rate line-of-battle ship, which, however, was not launched. In 1826-28 \$6,000 was appropriated for dredging, which was carried on from 1827 to 1829 inside the harbor. Between 1825 and 1850 the Navy Department connected Shiphouse Island with the mainland by a causeway, protected on each side with crib work. In 1850 further improvements were projected, and a dredge again brought there; but little or no work was done and nothing has been done since." The map accompanying the report shows the old line of battle ship, the *New Orleans*, on Shiphouse Point.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of Jan. 31, says: The *Wachusett* has been hauled in under the bishop derrick. It is stated that no repairs are to be made on her at the yard, but that material is to be put on board and the crew required to do the work themselves. Should her boilers be found in a bad condition it may become necessary for her to remain here some weeks. A survey will determine this point to-day, but in the meantime preparations are being actively carried forward for her immediate return, it being current report that she will leave here on Friday next. It is not apprehended that there will be any trouble in securing a new crew, as there are almost enough men now on board the *Independence* to fill her complement.



## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Commander Frederick Pearson, to command the Wachusett.

Commodore John C. Febiger, Captain John Lee Davis, Commander Rush R. Wallace, Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, Master C. W. Bartlett, and Ensign N. R. Usher, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Callender I. Lewis, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

FEBRUARY 6.—Boatswain Patrick Murphy, to the Michigan, Lieutenant-Commander James B. Coghlan, to examination for promotion.

FEBRUARY 8.—Lieutenant A. R. Condon, to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Ensign Elster N. Fisher, to duty on the Coast Survey. Assistant Paymaster John Corwin, to the Ranger, at Acapulco, Mexico, per steamer which leaves San Francisco on the 18th of February.

FEBRUARY 9.—Captain James H. Gillis, to command the gunnery training ship Minnesota on the 15th of February.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant Jos. L. Hunsicker, to the receiving ship Colorado.

Lieutenant Charles A. Adams, to the Michigan. Master Frank Guertin, to the receiving ship Independence. Master Joel A. Barber, to the Alarm.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 4.—Commander Henry Glass, from the command of the Wachusett on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 8.—Assistant Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, from the Ranger on receipt of this order, and ordered to return home and settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. McCarty, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 9.—Commander Henry L. Howison, from the command of the Minnesota, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for special duty connected with the shipment of coal for the Navy.

Master G. T. Emmons, from the receiving ship Colorado, and granted three months' leave of absence.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant Commander J. B. Coghlan, from the receiving ship Independence, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Geo. E. Ide, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered as executive of the receiving ship Independence.

Ensigns John M. Orchard and Horace M. Witzel, from the Tennessee, and ordered to duty on Coast Survey.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant John J. Brice to the receiving ship Independence and ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont, from February 3, 1882. Ensign George E. Hutter, from February 3, 1882.

## WARRANTED.

James Sheppard to be a Boatswain in the Navy from March 8, 1877.

Patrick Murphy to be a Boatswain in the Navy from January 23, 1882.

## COMMISSIONED.

Midshipman Horace W. Harrison to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 11, 1881.

Midshipman Thomas S. Rodgers to be an Ensign in the Navy from December 1, 1881.

## MARINE CORPS

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson, attached to the Kearsarge, at New Orleans, will be granted two months leave from the 1st of March next.

First Lieutenant P. St. C. Murphy has been granted thirty days' leave of absence from February 3, with permission to apply for extension.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Commodore John C. Febiger, a resident of Ohio, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont, retired.

Captain John L. Davis, a resident of Indiana, to be a Commodore in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Commodore J. C. Febiger, nominated for promotion.

Commander Rush R. Wallace, a resident of Tennessee, to be a Captain in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Captain J. L. Davis, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, a resident of Illinois, to be a Commander in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Comdr. R. R. Wallace, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant William P. Randall, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Coghlan, nominated for promotion.

Master Charles W. Bartlett, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Lieutenant William P. Randall, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles H. Amsden, a resident of Ohio, to be a Master in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Master C. W. Bartlett, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Charles S. McClain, a resident of Indiana, to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice Ensign C. H. Amsden, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles Laird, a resident of Ohio, to be a Master in the Navy from February 1, 1882, vice Master Thomas S. Rodgers, deceased.

Midshipman John G. Quinby, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 1, 1882, vice Ensign Charles Laird, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Nathaniel B. Usher, a resident of Indiana, to be a Master in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice George E. Hutter, found physically disqualified for promotion to Master as heretofore nominated, and confirmed and transferred to the retired list.

Midshipman James H. Glennon, a resident of California, to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 4, 1882, vice N. B. Usher, nominated for promotion.

Such of the foregoing as have not been examined for promotion as required by law to be subject to such examination and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1882.

## General Order No. 287.

The frequency with which punishment, by solitary confinement on bread and water, or on diminished rations, is

imposed by the sentences of summary courts-martial, meets with the disapprobation of the Department.

This punishment is a severe one; and it was not, probably, contemplated by the law that it should be generally resorted to for the correction of offenders. It is believed that other authorized punishments will, in most cases, prove more effectual than this. In cases where punishment by confinement on bread and water or diminished rations is imposed, by sentences of courts-martial, that portion of such sentences will be disapproved by the Department.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The closing reception for the season of 1881-82 given by Admiral Cooper and officers of the station took place Thursday afternoon, from 1 to 4 in the "sail loft" of the Equipment Building. Contero's orchestra furnished the music, and the artistic manner in which the room was dressed showed the taste and skill of the committee who were given the "hard work" of decorating the ceiling and walls with flags of almost every nation in the world. Among the large number of persons present were Admiral and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Page Dennis, Mrs. Chas. Cooper, Dr. and Miss Bloodgood, Chief Engineer and Miss Loring, Naval Constructor and Miss Boush, Comdr. and Mrs. Kane, Col. and Mrs. Broome, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Prindle, Capt. and Mrs. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Cushman, Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Harmony, Pay Inspector and Mrs. Caswell, Paymaster Skelding and daughters, Paymaster Thompson, Lieut. Tremaine, Nye and Jacques, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Delano, Master and Mrs. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowles, Assistant Naval Constructor Hoover, and Ensign Mulligan. The Messrs. Cooper, officers of the Colorado, Chief Engineer Macgregor, Dr. Seigfried, Mr. Richard Porter, son of Admiral Porter; officers of the Naval Hospital and Marine Barracks, Dr. Tryon, Assistant Engineer Livermore, and many others representing the Army, Navy, and citizens.

At promptly 4 o'clock the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the large number of guests who were present said good bye to Mrs. Admiral Cooper and the ladies who were receiving with her, thanking them for the charming and hospitable manner in which they had been treated. The receptions for this season have been the most successful ones ever given at the Yard, and the officers may feel proud of the large number of guests who have attended them, showing that their efforts to please and entertain them was a decided success. This being the last dance of the series of 1881-82, everything will remain quiet until next winter, when the receptions for 1882 and 1883 will be announced, and it is hoped they will meet with just as much success as the ones of 1881-82 did.

Naval Constructor Boush and Master Geo. T. Emmons, who have been absent on leave, have returned to duty.

Passed Assistant Paymaster McGowan has been detached from the Yard and ordered to the Alliance, at Boston.

Medical Inspector Martin of the Yard is confined to his home with the rheumatism.

Lieut. Wallace, of the Marine Corps, arrived from Norfolk Monday with a prisoner to be confined in the prison of the Marine Barracks at this station until his court-martial sentence is served out.

Lieut. Cowles, of the commandant's staff, was detailed to meet Master Wm. H. Schentze on his arrival last Saturday afternoon at Jersey City and delivered to him certain instructions from the Secretary of the Navy.

The Tennessee expects to leave the Yard Wednesday for Hampton Roads. She will not go South—that is to New Orleans for some time.

Tuesday afternoon when the workmen were hoisting one of the boilers to be put in the Juniata, the iron rope of the hoisting derrick broke, but through good luck very little damage was done and nobody hurt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, February 7th, 1882.

Your editorial in behalf of Capt. Corbin is a good one, but as long as the captain's bill is not reported by the Senate Naval Committee, it cannot be acted upon by the Senate, which it is to be regretted. There is nothing very new here, save the prospect of having another heavy fall of snow. Last night a hop came off at Franklin Hall, and was attended by the elite of Portsmouth, as well as by the officers of the yard, who were accompanied by their respective families. Rear Admiral Beaumont, recently retired at his own request, danced with as much suppleness as characterized him in the days of his youth. His charming wife also graced with her presence this delightful hop, in which a number of civilians joined the officers of the station in getting up.

Much regret is expressed among Naval men that the grand old historical frigate Constitution is classed in the report by the House Naval Committee with a lot of vessels to be sold as useless, whereas, an expenditure of three or four thousand dollars would put her in good condition for a receiving ship at this station. This was officially recommended in a communication to the Navy Department by Commodore Wells, now Commandant of this yard. The old Victory, the flag ship of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, is carefully preserved by the British Admiralty: why should not the Constitution? which is to this day better known throughout the land, than any vessel we have in the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., February 10.

The interest which Commodore Luce takes in his boys excites the warm commendation of the leading citizens of the place.

Major Hasbrouck has resumed command at Fort Adams. The lad who was so seriously injured on the New Hampshire, as reported last week, is rapidly recovering under the treatment of Surgeon Neilson.

Dr. W. I. Simon, U. S. N., and family are permanently located at the Perry House.

Quite a handsome sum has been raised for the statue to be erected to the memory of the late Gen. Burdette. It is believed that the Legislature will also vote a liberal sum for the same purpose.

Ensign Henry Minnett, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board of the New Hampshire.

Pay Clerk L. Bidden, who has been on duty on board of the New Hampshire, has been compelled to resign on account of failing eyesight. His successor is Mr. E. Curran, of Boston.

The members of the 4th U. S. Artillery are to give their first social since their arrival from the Pacific coast on the evening of February 21st, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The pleasing operetta of "Cox and Box" was presented at the Casino entertainment Wednesday evening. Quite a number of Army and Naval officers were present. Lieut. J. V. R. Bleeker, U. S. N., took the part of John James Box, and Midshipman Wright, U. S. N., personated Sergeant Bouncer, in a very acceptable manner.

Newport was visited on Saturday last by a terrible snow-storm which was accompanied with a high North-East wind. The ships of the training fleet remained fast at their anchorage, and sustained no damage. The roads leading to Fort Adams were blocked with snow, and it was not until Tuesday afternoon that teams were able to reach the garrison. Should the troops remain here twenty years they will not be apt to see such a storm again.

Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., attached to the New Hampshire, is enjoying a brief leave of absence.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., returned to his duties at the torpedo station Saturday evening after an extended visit to Washington.

Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., is domiciled at the United States Hotel.

At the meeting of the Legislature on Monday Mr. Eliza Dyer, Jr., was elected Adjutant-General of the State Militia.

Mr. T. O. Caldwell, who took a leading part in the Casino entertainment, Wednesday evening, is a son of Commodore Caldwell, who is on the retired list.

Commodore S. B. Luce, U. S. N., gave a dinner party at his cottage on Mill street, a few evenings ago.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1882.

## G. C.-M. O. 1.

I.—Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, November 10, 1881, and of which Commodore Edward Y. McCauley, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried P. Asst. Surg. Wm. G. G. Willson, U. S. Navy. Charge I.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 4th Article for the government of the Navy. Charge II.—"Wilful neglect of duty."

Finding—The court found the accused guilty of the first charge and the specification, and guilty of the second charge and the specification in part. The specification under the first charge alleged that the accused refused to sign his initials to certain orders in an order book as an acknowledgment that he had seen them, though ordered to do so by his commanding officer, Lieut. Commander Schmitz. The specifications to the second charge alleged wilful neglect to attend the sick on board the Lehigh.

Sentence—To be dismissed from the Navy of the United States.

II.—The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Willson, U. S. Navy, having been approved by me, were submitted to the President of the United States for his action. The following are his orders thereon, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 17, 1882.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Passed Asst. Surg. Wm. G. G. Willson, U. S. Navy, is confirmed, but is mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay; to retain his present number in his grade during that time, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III.—Pursuant to this sentence it becomes my duty to reprimand Passed Asst. Surg. Willson for the offences of which he has been found guilty. Disobedience of orders by an officer is at all times a most grave offence. It becomes the fruitful parent of acts of like disobedience in others. It overturns all discipline and law and substitutes demoralization and disorder in their stead. It destroys all responsibility in the service, subverts the necessary protection of lawful authority, and the subordination essential to the safety, efficiency and order of a ship, and causes confusion to usurp the place of regular and responsible command. Unless disobedience, however slight, of orders by officers be checked and punished by adequate penalties, the spirit of disaffection and lawlessness will take courage and is certain to extend itself to subordinates. Passed Asst. Surg. Willson should bear in mind these familiar truths. He has, besides, been found guilty of wilful neglect of duty. In his profession, more than in any other branch of the service, prompt attention to the calls of duty is especially demanded. Its neglect may at any time prolong or increase suffering, and even involve the sacrifice of life. A surgeon should never be deaf to the appeals of those who have the legal right to his aid and services.

In this instance, Passed Asst. Surg. Willson has been guilty of wilful neglect of duty, and has no excuse to offer for his neglect. For such an offence he is highly reprehensible. The clemency with which his conduct has been visited is most generous, and should prove a lesson to him in future. He may be certain that it will never again be extended to him under like circumstances. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Passed Asst. Surg. Willson will take effect from this date.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

THE British Princes sailed from Hong Kong on Dec. 31 in the Bacchante. The relations between China and Japan are still unsatisfactory. China is gradually adding to her naval and shore strength.

DENMARK is said to possess at the present moment most excellent torpedo boats, as well as scientific arrangements for launching fish torpedoes against the enemy. Her fleet is not large—in fact, it is insignificant—but in case of war, she hopes, by the use of the fish torpedoes, to virtually close the entrance to the Baltic.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT FUND.—The following additional subscriptions have been received: Battery G, 4th Art., \$4.85; Troop I, 7th Cav., \$10; Co. G, 7th Inf., \$10; Battery D, 4th Art., \$5.50; Co. B, 7th Inf., \$10.25; Co. D, 21st Inf., \$16.50; Co. H, 2d Inf., \$11.45; General J. M. Brannan, \$10; General W. F. Craigill, \$10; General H. C. Hodges, \$5; Col. W. Chapman, U. S. A., (retired) \$5; Major F. H. Bates, U. S. A., (retired) \$1.

**BLACK, STARR & FROST,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

**DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,  
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.**

**BLACK, STARR & FROST** have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-  
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**HOWES & COMPANY,**  
Army and Navy Bankers, 11 Wall st., N. Y.  
solicit the patronage of Officers.  
**L. T. HOWES. H. H. LANDON. F. A. HOWES**

**KOUNTZE BROTHERS,  
BANKERS,  
120 Broadway, (Equitable Building), New York.**  
**LETTERS OF CREDIT  
AND CIRCULAR NOTES**  
Issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.  
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.  
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in  
the United States.  
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed  
on balances. Government and other bonds and investment  
securities bought and sold on commission.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.**  
**ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.**  
37th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET;  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**HECKERS' PERFECT  
BAKING POWDER.**  
RECEIVED THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR 1881  
OVER ALL COMPETITORS, FOR \$0,000 LBS.  
**Recommended by Government Chemist  
FOR ITS EXCELLENCE AND STRENGTH.**  
**It is Pure and Healthful.**  
**G. V. HECKER & CO., 203 Cherry St. N.Y.**

**VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES**  
Restore to the BRAIN and NERVES the elements  
that have been carried off by Disease, Worry, or Over-  
work. They PREVENT Consumption by Curing  
Nervous Exhaustion and Debility.  
Physicians alone have prescribed 500,000 packages.  
**CROSBY, 666 6th Ave., N.Y. For sale by Druggists or mail, \$1**

**MT. DE CHANTAL,**  
NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.  
First-Class English and French School. Vocal Music a specialty  
Stuttgart Method on the Piano. Apply for Catalogue.

**If you want to become a telegraph oper-  
ator,** send twenty-five cents to C. E. JONES & BRO., Cincin-  
nati, Ohio, for the best illustrated instruction book.

**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND  
Leader.** Music furnished for all occasions.  
Office—FOND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York

**CLARIS BY MAIL.** See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The retirements and promotions of this week, in the  
Quartermaster's Department, and the further expected  
changes anticipated to occur soon, have excited much  
curiosity as to the officers likely to be assigned to the  
two great Quartermaster Depots—New York and Phila-  
delphia. The Jeffersonville Depot has also been men-  
tioned in this connection, possibly owing to the fact  
that General Ekin, the present incumbent, is eligible,  
or nearly eligible, for retirement.

SOME comment has been excited in regard to the  
action of the Secretary of War in appointing Colonel  
Febiger acting Paymaster-General and not General  
McClure, the latter also being on duty in Washington.  
It is to be assumed, however, there is not that motive  
in it which some ascribe, but that the action of the Sec-  
retary has been solely governed by military interest.

The Heavy Artillery Board has adjourned its sessions  
until March 1, when it will reassemble in New York  
City.

**DEVLIN & CO.,**  
**FINE CLOTHING,**  
Civil, Military, and Naval."

**DEVLIN & CO.,**  
BROADWAY & WARREN ST.,  
NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF  
**Diamonds and All Precious Stones.**



41 UNION SQUARE, Cor. 17th St.,  
New York.

**WATCHES.**  
Jules Jurgensen Repeaters, Chronographs  
and Plain Time Pieces. Other Watches  
of Special Manufacture at Moderate Prices.

**Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses.**  
**H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN,**  
41 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.  
Send for illustrated catalogue of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses,  
Telescopes, Barometers, etc.]

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

**Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.**  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be  
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money  
order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are  
obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is as-  
sumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remi-  
direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.  
Postage within the United States prepaid.  
Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both  
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
240 Broadway, New York.

#### PRECEDENCE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

##### LEGAL EFFECT OF THE FEBIGER BOARD.

A CORRESPONDENT of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL  
makes some inquiries which might very pertinently  
be put to the Attorney General, or some other ex-  
pounder of the law. As he must know that we have  
not the official facts on which the Febiger board acted,  
it is presumed he desires our views only, which we will  
now give for what they are worth. He asks:

**First.** The legal effect of the report of the Febiger  
board on the status of officers.

**Answer.** All the effect of law, we think, if no clerical  
errors or errors of record have been committed in  
arranging the precedence of officers of the several  
corps.

**Second.** What principle was accepted and used by  
the board in determining precedence?

**Answer.** The board was, we understand, organized  
for the purpose of reporting the date from which the  
length of service of each officer in the Navy, of certain  
grades, should be estimated in determining their pre-  
cedence under existing law. The words "existing  
law" appear in section 1506 of the Revised Statutes, as  
amended, which says . . . "the rank of officers shall  
not be changed except in accordance with the provisions  
of existing law, and by and with the advice and consent  
of the Senate." The law of "precedence will be found  
in sections 1485 and 1486 of the Revised Statutes. As  
between the staff and the line, the officers of the staff  
take precedence with the officers of the line, with whom  
they have relative rank, "according to length of service  
in the Navy."

In estimating length of service, for this purpose, the  
officers of the staff take precedence with those of the  
line, with whom they hold relative rank, who have

been in the naval service six years longer than such  
officers of the staff. [There is an exception in the  
case of engineer graduates from the Academy.]  
Officers who have been advanced or who have lost  
numbers on the Navy register "shall be considered as  
having gained or lost service accordingly," in the  
estimation.

Other sections of the Revised Statutes fix the relative  
rank of line and staff.

The principles upon which the Febiger board acted  
must have been these principles of law: Relative rank  
between the line and staff having been defined by law;  
the staff having been allowed six years more than the  
line by the same authority, which also provided that  
officers who had gained or lost numbers in the register  
should be considered as having gained or lost length of  
service accordingly, the only difficult point for the  
board to settle was, what officers had lost or gained  
length of service, and to fix their dates of precedence  
and those of others. The Attorney General came to  
their aid in an opinion delivered some time last year. He  
explained what was meant by gaining and losing length  
of service. If we recollect correctly, the purport of it was  
that officers who had been advanced for war record in  
1866, or for meritorious conduct, or on account of hav-  
ing received a vote of thanks, had gained length of ser-  
vice accordingly. Those over whom they were so  
advanced did not however lose length of service, so to  
speak. Officers who had failed on examination and  
lost numbers by it, or retained their position on the  
register under sentence of court-martial, lost in length  
of service. It is supposed that this opinion was the  
basis of the board's action.

**Third.** Can a line officer legally be declared to take  
rank from an earlier date than his actual entry into the  
service, or, in case of graduates, such date as may be  
necessary to credit them with the full academic term?

**Answer.** We take the inquiry to be: "Can a line  
officer take precedence at an earlier date than his actual  
entry into the service," etc.? We think he can, in esti-  
mating length of service, with the view of determining  
his relative position with the staff, under section 1486;  
because, having been advanced to the position of other  
line officers of an earlier date, and passed over a num-  
ber formerly above him, he takes precedence of a date  
superior to that of the senior of those over whom he  
passed, and of course of staff officers who have relative  
rank with such senior. That is, any officer advanced is  
entitled to a constructive earlier date of entrance into  
the service than those over whom he passed, in a ques-  
tion of precedence founded on length of service. His  
original entry is discarded; otherwise, the officer over  
whom he was advanced might take precedence of him.

**Fourth.** Can a staff officer be reduced in relative  
rank by other process than court-martial, loss of num-  
bers or date by failure to pass, or reduced standing in  
passing examination, or by advancement above him, by  
legislation, of juniors, as a reward for distinguished  
conduct?

**Answer.** He can, indirectly, be reduced in precedence  
by a process other than those above mentioned—that is,  
by the advancement of an officer of the line, and the  
gaining of length of service by the latter. The staff  
officer is not really reduced; the line officer is advanced.  
The staff officer holds the same rank as formerly; and  
the same relative rank with officers of the line who  
have not obtained an earlier constructive entry by gain-  
ing service. As a rule, the commission fixes the date  
of rank. An officer cannot take rank (we do not mean  
relative rank or precedence) higher than is therein  
stated. His rank cannot be changed except "in ac-  
cordance with the provisions of existing law, and by  
and with the advice and consent of the Senate." As  
we view it, two things combined are essential to effect  
a change—"existing law" and the advice of the  
Senate.

Sections 1506 and 1508, authorizing advancement for  
conspicuous conduct, or for a vote of thanks, are provi-  
sions of existing law; also the laws regulating promo-  
tions in the Navy. Outside of these, some enabling act  
is necessary. Under all these provisions of law, nomina-  
tion and confirmation are required, unless an act, in ex-  
press terms, authorizes the President to make an ap-  
pointment, promotion or advancement. In that case,  
the President is empowered to act, without reference to  
the Senate; otherwise he would, in making a nomina-  
tion, be asking the Senate for permission to do some-  
thing which the Senate itself, in conjunction with the  
House, had authorized and directed him to do.

Under a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, after  
commissions have been issued to Assistant Surgeons,  
and their positions or standing fixed, their positions  
cannot be legally changed by executive action. This  
seems somewhat in opposition to the decision of the Su-  
preme Court in Moore's case, where it was held that a



notice of having passed (to a Passed Assistant Surgeon issued by the Secretary of the Navy, was an appointment legally made. If so, why is not the number given in said appointment of equal force in law?

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

MISS C. E. CLEVELAND, Vice-President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Dakota, writes us an interesting letter in regard to her labors in that far off territory. Speaking of her visits to Fort Sully, Dak., she says: "Previous to my visit I held all the prejudices that people are liable to in regard to things of which they know little or nothing. I had heard of the Army as an expensive and ornamental appendage; as a system of demoralization and snobbery. As soon as my presence was made known to the commanding officer he issued a circular announcing my meetings at the 'Music Hall,' and cordially inviting all to attend. I had large audiences of officers, soldiers, and citizens. The commanding officer, though seriously wounded in the late war, and suffering so much from the same as to be, some of the time that I was there, unable to move without help, was present at the second meeting, and when consulted as to organizing, said he thought it an excellent idea. He publicly endorsed my work and my manner of doing it, and wished me abundant success in the same. He afterward called upon me and recounted at some length his experience with drinking among the soldiers. We organized a club of forty soldiers, and adopted a constitution, rules of order, etc. Article 1 provided for the name of the organization, and Article 2 that its object shall be 'to plan and execute such measures as shall, by the blessing of God, result in the suppression of intemperance in the Army.' Article 7 provided for a regular meeting at the post chapel every Saturday evening, and Article 8 for a literary social at the Music Hall the first Tuesday evening in each week. Forts Sully and Stevenson and Camp Porter have sent me favorable reports of the permanent good results of our work among them. With my previous prejudices I was surprised to find the private soldiers men of so much sterling integrity as they seemed to possess. They seemed to me in this respect to rank far above the same number of men, of the same calibre, in the world at large. I have found the Army the most hospitable class of people it has ever been my privilege to meet. I am wholly dependent upon the officers for entertainment, and their courtesies are extended to me almost without exception. They tell me themselves that there is snobishness in the Army, but I do not encounter it. I find no better temperance people anywhere than among military officers and their families, and have no better work than among the soldiers."

The Army we are sure will be thankful to Miss Cleveland for her commendation and for her good work, and we trust the publication of what she is striving to do may be the means of widening the scope of her usefulness. Miss Cleveland's erroneous misconception concerning the Army is a very common one, but it is seldom that we have the pleasure of publishing so graceful an acknowledgment of the change of opinion which is illustrated in her case. It is one any fair minded persons entertaining it must undergo when brought in contact, as she has been, with the Army as it actually is and not as some persons imagine it to be.

#### THE RETIRING AGE.

In our remarks, last week, upon the need existing for the passage of Mr. Butterworth's bill, we drew attention to the obvious impropriety of jumping from the fact that Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are often over 62 years of age, to the conclusion that officers of the Army should not be transferred from the active to the retired and reserved service at that age. We might have gone still further in this direction. We might have pointed out that by Art. VI., Sec. 13, of the Constitution of the State of New York, no man can be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, or a Justice of a City Court, after he is seventy years of age.

Here, then, we have an establishment of the principle of compulsory retirement of the judiciary, on the ground of age, in the Constitution of the largest State in the Union. Very likely similar provisions may exist in other States. At all events, the prohibition exists in New York, and the age selected is 70 years. Now, of all officers the judicial have always been regarded as those in which age should be the least bar to the exercise of their functions. Yet in New York not only does such a provision exist, but at this moment a very lively discussion is going on over the retirement of Judge Speir—nobody for one moment putting the argument on the narrow ground, which we hear in debates on the analogous military question, that this particular Judge is unable to perform his duties, since everybody knows

he is still competent, but the only query being whether on a given date he had reached the retiring age, as there was some question about the birth record.

It seems to us that this fact regarding State judges, made conspicuous, just now, by the case of Judge Speir, ought to have its weight with the Senate, which is the branch of Congress, where opposition to Mr. Butterworth's bill is strongest, and where age is treated with most indulgence. For, as we have said, the question never should be whether any particular officer is running rapidly down hill at the age of 62. He is supposed to be retired while still able to provide for his future, and not at a time when the very fact of retirement may be construed as a reproach to him. It is not, as is often supposed, the friends, but the opponents of compulsory retirement, who imply a reflection on the elder officers. Under a uniform law, nobody is singled out as being too old to be of any use; but, on the contrary, an average age for the beginning of the decline of life being fixed on, nobody need feel it a personal reflection on himself that he comes under the rule. He may still be hale and hearty; but the opponents of such a rule would make retirement depend on personal judgment upon individual cases—the result being dissatisfaction with that judgment when it is rendered in favor of retirement, while every officer retired by selection among others against his will, might, under such a rule, complain that he is constructively labelled "No use," and accordingly put up on the shelf.

If, then, even in the judiciary, it is settled that some age is the proper subject of compulsory retirement, how much more should this be true of the active and arduous military profession. The judge is one of "a bench"—he "sits" on a case; his is the typical sedentary occupation, as the soldier's is the typical active and moving one. Shakespeare, in his ever-famous similitude of the world to a drama in seven acts, representing as many ages, makes "the justice" come in age later than "the soldier," when both are in their prime, while both are younger than the age of the "lean and slippered pantaloon," with the "big, manly voice turning again toward childish treble." If we find in New York, under the provisions of the very Constitution itself (so important is it deemed), a compulsory retirement for judges at 70, why should there not be a compulsory retirement for soldiers at 62?

#### STEEL OR IRON FOR SHIPS.

It was intended that the House Committee on Naval Affairs should visit the Washington Navy-yard on Saturday last, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments on steel and iron, but, owing to the severe snow-storm which prevailed, only three of the members made their appearance. On Monday the Superintendent of Machinery of the Navy-yard appeared before the committee and explained the operations of Saturday. The superiority of steel to iron, and its preference for ship building, was fully illustrated. Mr. Park, of Park Bros. and Co., of Pittsburg, was also before the committee again. Mr. Henry D. Uniser, manager of the Lay Torpedo Co., of New York, was heard on the subject of torpedoes. Commanders Evans and Howison, U. S. N., were present, and submitted their views in relation to the material, etc., to be used for the new ships proposed.

On Tuesday, Engineer-in-Chief Shock, U. S. N., Messrs. Cramp, of Cramp and Sons, iron ship builders, and Messrs. Ashburnes, of the Cobalt Iron Works, were heard, and explained their views as to the best models and materials for the new ships, and also as to the present state of the manufacture of steel and iron adapted to ship building in this country.

The stenographer's notes taken thus far have been sent to the printer. The manuscript had become so voluminous that it could not be conveniently used. It already covers about five hundred pages. It is hardly probable that the committee will conclude the hearing of persons on this subject for two weeks to come. Several weeks will then be required for the preparation of the report on the subject to be submitted to the House. So it can be safely prophesied that the committee will not complete its labors on this very important subject before the first or the middle of March.

If we do not constantly refer in detail to the important public services rendered to commerce and to the internal improvement of the country, by the Engineer Corps of the Army, one reason is that the daily routine record of these services would be enough in itself to fill the greater part of our columns. But a good specimen of the character of this work comes under our notice in the official report just made by Captain Thomas Turtle, through Lieut. Col. W. P. Craighill, on the proposed ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. A bill

for the construction of this canal is before Congress, providing that a board of Army engineers shall survey and fix the route, and then construct the canal.

Captain Turtle's preliminary report on this project has been forwarded through Col. Craighill, Gen. Wright and Secretary Lincoln. The preceding surveys had led to the study and elimination of the six or seven routes proposed, until the result was that the two most promising were the two extremes—the southernmost or Choptank, and the northernmost or Sassafras. And now the surveys of Capt. Turtle indicate a clear preference in favor of the former of these two. After describing at length the composition of the surveying parties, and the nature of the work in the various routes, Capt. Turtle shows that it would be necessary to create a larger artificial harbor at the Delaware entrance of the Sassafras route, than has hitherto been estimated, and also that the ice records are against this route. The greatest depth of cutting on the Black creek route is about 100 feet above low water, 80 feet on the Sassafras route and 53 feet on the Choptank route. An estimate of cost of a ship canal by the Black creek route, with estimates of this increase of cost of the Sassafras and Choptank routes, due to the increase of proposed depth from 26 to 27 feet, will be prepared by Captain Turtle, and presented as soon as practicable. This will precede the completion of the maps. The report and the accompanying estimates cannot fail to be of great use to the Committee of Congress having the subject in charge.

Reverting to the general subject of the work done by the Engineer Corps, we call attention to the "Analytical and Topical Index," to the reports of the Chief of Engineers, and the officers of the Corps, upon works and surveys for river and harbor defences, from 1868 to 1879, compiled under the direction of Major Henry M. Roberts. This volume has been two years in preparation, and is of great importance in referring officers quickly to the routine engineering labors since the close of the war, and also to the latest experience gained in special directions, such as blasting or dredging. The plan originally proposed by Major Roberts was cordially approved by Gen. Humphreys. Full credit is given to those who executed the work, including, especially Dr. S. O. L. Potter, to whom, says Major Roberts, "generally belongs the credit of the conception of the plan and the arrangement of its details," and to Mr. L. T. Schermerhorn. The six hundred closely printed pages of this work are, in truth, only "an index" to the vast work of the Engineer Corps during the period it embraces.

THE sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee, in charge of the long deferred Walmough case, has submitted an adverse report thereon, and suggested that the President be requested to withdraw the nomination, which suggestion was fully concurred in by the full committee, and a communication will be addressed to the President apprising him of the action taken by the committee, and ask that the name be withdrawn. A special meeting will be held on Friday of this week for the consideration of the Stevenson case. What action will be taken it is not safe to predict, as the division of opinion is too manifest. We give the report of the action of the Committee as we receive it.

BUT few military posts of the Army are now without suitable post and company gardens which are alike the pride of officers and men, and a source of pleasure as well as of profit. As spring time approaches and the gardening season commences, the purchase of vegetable, flower and grass seeds, plants, small fruits, etc., will be in order, and we invite the attention of the Army to our advertisement columns for the addresses of seedsmen and florists. Prominent amongst these are D. M. Terry and Co., of Detroit, Michigan, and Henry A. Dreer, of Philadelphia, firms of undoubted respectability and large resources. A full and descriptive catalogue can be obtained from either firm free of charge upon application.

LAST week we published in full Gen. Sherman's admirable order of January 26 declaring the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth established. From the tone of our correspondence of this week, we judge that the Army has read with much pleasure his admirable remarks in the body of the order announcing the fundamental principle that "at one post there can safely be but one commanding officer." Gen. Sherman further says: "To Col. Otis the Government looks to make this a school which will prepare future officers and generals. The staff are his assistants, and the more faithfully they assist him the higher their honor. Out of the experience of a few years will arise a set of regulations better adapted to the future than the wisest minds can now prescribe. The General believes it is better to

There is an apparent discrepancy at this point.

The pages are either missing or the pagination is incorrect.

The filming is recorded as the book is found in the collections.



attempt little and succeed than too much and fail. Therefore he has much curtailed the course of study as advised by the staff; has left much open for experiment; and, wishing naught but what will be practical, yet reflect honor on the service, he orders as above." This is the correct idea, not to devote too much study to the things of the past, but to keep well up with the events and requirements of the present, and a bright lookout ahead for the possibilities of the future.

IN the JOURNAL of last week we referred to the President's recommendation to Congress that soldiers' clothing accounts be hereafter settled bi-monthly. The Secretary of War and Gen. Drum, Meigs, and Sacket have advocated this measure. Under existing law the clothing accounts of enlisted men are settled only once in six months, at the musters of June 30 and Dec. 31. So far as the charges made against "men present" are concerned, there is no material loss to the Government, as the value of the articles charged is returned in money, deducted from the soldier's pay. The charges appearing against deserters, however, is a clear loss to the Government, less the amount of pay due the deserter at the date of desertion. The large amount of clothing overdrawn by soldiers who desert is a total and an unnecessary loss to the Government. General Sacket says that he has been of the opinion for a number of years that the whole subject relating to clothing in the Army might be greatly improved and simplified, and thereby a considerable saving made to the Government; and Gen. Meigs says: "There are two good reasons for the change proposed. 1st. Prompt settlement in all business transactions conduces to integrity, correctness, and contentment. 2d. If settlements are made promptly, and at not less than two months' intervals, the amounts charged for clothing overdrawn will come to the Quartermaster General's Office, and serve to benefit of clothing appropriation earlier, and will partly be available for replacing the overdrawn clothing which is sold to the soldier." There seems to be no doubt that for the Government, as well as for the men, the bi-monthly settlement of clothing accounts should be inaugurated forthwith.

THE beneficent endeavors of the military authorities for the moral and physical welfare of the enlisted men of the Army, have, we judge by our advice of this week, been fully appreciated since the heavy snow storm of last Saturday, which shut off most of our military posts from the outer world. The new lights, well stocked school and reading rooms, and general air of comfort, and, indeed, refinement prevailing in the majority of the barracks, have thus been brought fully into recognition as an important adjunct of military life, especially in the winter season, when the men are thrown in their leisure moments upon their own resources.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN was before the House Military Committee on Thursday afternoon, by invitation of the chairman. The committee were so delighted to see the gallant soldier that his visit assumed more of a social than a business character. His views were asked for on several important subjects, that of compulsory retirement being the principal one, his views being in favor of compulsory retirement. The views of other Army officials will be asked for before the committee take any definite action. There are four bills before the House pertaining to this subject, and a great mass of petitions, the majority of them being in support of the measure. A substitute covering all bills under this head will perhaps be submitted to the House by the committee in the course of a week or ten days.

THE report of the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed this week by the Secretary of War to meet at the Picatinny Powder Depot, New Jersey, to determine on the best method of protecting the gunpowder magazines from the effects of lightning will be looked forward to with interest.

FROM Fort McKinney, Wy., we have received complaints in regard to an article headed "An Interesting Case," which appeared in the JOURNAL of Dec. 31, 1881, and which gave some account of legal questions raised in the proceedings before a recent Court-martial at that post. In reply we may say that we should not have published the article had not the information it contained come to us from such a source as to preclude any question as to its authenticity; nor should we have published it as it was, had we realized that the Court-martial referred to was one which had not reached its final determination by a promulgation of the proceedings and findings.

It is, of course, impossible for us in New York to attain that complete familiarity with circumstances occurring at a distant post possessed by the officers at that post, and in the light of which what we may say is judged. Nothing is further from our purpose than to lend ourselves in any way to the determination of matters under adjudication by an ex parte statement, and if we have seemed to do so in the present instance it is because we did not fully understand the bearings of what was said by our correspondent whose communication we adopted. It is only just to the officer chiefly concerned that his case should not in any way be prejudiced by an article which was published solely as a presentation of interesting legal questions and not with any purpose of throwing a weight into the scales of justice on the one side or the other.

ABOUT the opening of the present century Col. Nathl. Rochester emigrated from Maryland to the wilderness of Western New York, and at the falls of the Genesee put down his stakes, establishing himself on the site of the handsome city which bears his name. A son of Nathaniel was Wm. B. Rochester, whose son, bearing the same name, has just been appointed Paymaster-General. Gen. Rochester, who now ranks his grandfather, comes of a family whose history is identified with that of Western New York, as his own has been for the past twenty-one years with the military department over which, with the Senate's approval, he is henceforth to preside.

THE Magazine Gun Board is pegging away at the work before it at the Army Building and on Governor's Island, where all the tests are made. Two guns were tested this week, and it is expected that the Board will soon arrive at some conclusion in regard to the use of the rifle cartridge in the carbine and dispensing with the carbine cartridge. Several foreign magazine rifles are looked for soon, the inventors having expressed their intention to present them for competition. When these have come in, it is thought that a date for closing the entries will then be fixed, when the real contest may be said to have really commenced.

We regret to announce the death, this week, in England, of Sir William Palliser, equally well known on this side of the Atlantic as in Europe, as the inventor of the Palliser guns and projectiles. He retired from the British army in 1871, and since then has devoted most of his time to the improvement and introduction of his various military inventions.

#### THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE retirement of Gen. Meigs, which takes place this week, has been followed by the prompt introduction of a bill into each house of Congress, to give the late quartermaster-general the rank of major-general on the retired list. Senator Hawley returned the bill almost immediately from the Military Committee of the Senate with a favorable report, and took occasion to express the personal satisfaction with which he did so. The services of Gen. Meigs are too well known to be dwelt upon here. They are indissolubly associated with the brilliant record of the department over which he has so long presided, and which is briefly presented in the farewell address which follows:

To the Officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

On this day, having passed the age at which an officer may be retired at the discretion of the Executive, I am relieved by executive order, and retire from the military service, into which I entered as a cadet 49 years and 7 months since. Of this time nearly 21 years have been spent at the head of your department, to which I had the honor to be called by President Lincoln in 1861. The corps has seen great changes since I entered it. It has been expanded till, leavened by the knowledge and spirit and integrity of the small body of officers who composed it early in 1861, it showed itself competent to take care of the supplies and transportation of a great Army during four years of most active warfare. It moved vast bodies of soldiers over long routes; it collected a fleet of over 1,000 sail and transport vessels upon the great rivers and upon the coast; it constructed and equipped a squadron of river iron-clads, which bore an important part in the operations of the Army in the West, and after having proved its practical power and usefulness, was accepted by the Navy, to which such vessels properly belonged. It supplied the Army while organizing and while actively campaigning over long routes of communication by wagons, by rail, by river, and by sea, exposed to hostile attacks and frequently broken up by the enemy, and having brought to the camps a great Army, it at the close of hostilities returned to their homes over a million and a quarter of men. It is now reduced to the proportions of a peace establishment, containing only 64 officers of the staff and about 200 acting assistant quartermasters, who hold their commissions in the line. During this time the corps has applied to the wants of the Army over \$1,956,646,000, and has used this vast sum—nearly \$2,000,000,000—with less loss and waste from accident and

from fraud than has ever before attended the expenditure of such a treasure. Its work and its success have been the study and the admiration of military nations. On only two occasions during the four years of war did any Army of the Republic suffer from want of supplies. Gen. Rosecrans's Army, after the check at Chickamauga, lost control of its long line of communication, men lived for a time on scant rations, and many horses and mules of the cavalry, the artillery, and the trains perished. On taking Savannah, upon his march to the sea, Gen. Sherman found it impossible at once to open the river whose channels had been, during four years, laboriously obliterated by the enemy. Thus the quartermaster's fleet, laden with all military supplies, which waited at the mouth of the river the opening of navigation to satisfy all the wants of his Army, was detained for a few days, and some animals perished in the Southern savannahs. But the vessels and machines provided by the Quartermaster's Department opened the channel and soon restored plenty. I am happy that I was able on these two only occasions of want to be with the troops.

Believing that, should another great war arise, you will be able again to quickly fuse into the officers who must be called from civil life to reinforce you the spirit, the integrity, the exact methods of business, and prevention of robbery and waste which did so much in that war, I now bid you each and all farewell, with hearty wishes for your continued prosperity and honor.

M. C. MEIGS, Brevet Major General,  
Late Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Feb. 6, 1882.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ordinance Notes 168, contain an interesting paper on "Protection of Buildings from Lightning," read by Captain J. F. Bucknill, British Royal Engineers, before the Royal United Service Institution; and Ordinance Notes 169, contain a detailed report by Captain D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., "On the Manufacture of Russet Leather and its Adaptability for the Military Service." Captain Lyle, in remarking upon the "general appearance" of russet leather, says: "When new, russet leather equipments would be striking, but probably would not accord well with the plainness of our army uniforms. They would be rather conspicuous in the field and easily discolored, presenting an appearance the reverse of military spruceness. When repairs are made the new parts would form a striking contrast to the older ones—since there is no blacking in this case to render them uniform in color. When new, russet leather would furnish handsome horse equipments, but the stains incident upon the sweating of the animal, rain, and the spattering of mud, could not be easily effaced. Any endeavors to clean such harness would probably result in leaving areas of a murky reddish-brown color."

#### GERMAN STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The German military mind has been absorbed during the past decade in the study of the events of the war with France in 1870-71, and of the lessons derived therefrom. Now that the official history of that war is completed they are returning to the study of other military histories, and our own great war is attracting daily increasing attention. Recent German writers, some of whose works we have already noticed, dwell upon the experiences gained by us as of the highest importance to the military student, and not yet sufficiently appreciated abroad. The last number of the Southern Historical Society papers contains a letter from Major I. Scheibert Hiesberg, Prussia, in which he says, "for the first time the cavalry has studied Stuart's movements, and General Von Schmidt, the regenerator of our cavalry tactics, has told me that Stuart was the model cavalry leader of this century." We have similar testimony to the value of Northern contributions to military science.

The latest German military work we receive is one on repeating arms, their history, development, construction, and capacity.\* It traces the gradual development of the primitive weapon into the modern repeating rifle, and describes the introduction of breech-loaders and magazine guns into the various European countries since the close of the American war, and gives the results of their trials according to official reports on the subject. A large part of the book is devoted to repeating arms used during our great war, and the Spencer, Henry, Winchester and Hotchkiss systems are described at length. To America is given the credit of being the first to introduce breech loaders and magazine guns into actual service on the battlefield, the experience there gained leading other countries to follow the example of the United States. "The American civil war," says the writer, "besides introducing many other technical alterations, also first demonstrated the value of magazine repeating rifles in war." A reference to the use of the Spencer arm by the French in 1870-71, concludes as follows: "We have thoroughly examined two Spencer carbines of the 'Boston Rifle Co.,' and can only say that we did not find them in the least out of order, although both arms showed signs of bad usage." . . . After describing and criticising the Henry rifle he concludes as follows: "The Henry arm is nevertheless the first successful model of a repeater with magazine in front." . . . Of the Winchester he says: "The efficacy of this weapon was particularly demonstrated at Plevna." The results of the trials of magazine guns which were conducted by the Board convened in 1878, at Springfield, are referred to at length, and the author quotes largely from articles of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the subject, the foot notes abounding in references to the JOURNAL. At the end of the book, from p. 237 to 255, the author gives his conclusions as to the utility, practicability and necessity of repeating arms on the battlefields of the future, remarking that "The infantry which first introduces the repeating rifle in connection with an effective cartridge, will on the future battlefield possess the

same advantage as that enjoyed by the Prussian infantry in 1866 over the Austrians and South German muzzle loaders."

The book is a timely one, and the intelligent reader will, in consideration of its general interest, pardon an occasional error of statement, *e. g.*, that Lowe, the Berlin machinist, is the inventor of the magazine attributed to him. This misapprehension of European writers we have once or twice corrected. The so-called Lowe magazine is Lee's original invention and discarded by him because too complicated.

In the preface to his history of the "Campaign in Northern Virginia in August, 1862," noticed in the JOURNAL of December 31, 1881, page 483, Major Mangold gives these as his reasons for selecting this campaign as the first of a series to be considered by him:

"Ten years have passed since our own [the Franco-German] war, and it may now be assumed that the public are once more disposed to interest themselves in the great American war, which, taking place as it did a great distance from us, has never been sufficiently appreciated. Particularly is this true as to the far reaching influence which is already felt and must continue in the future to affect the development of European warfare and the manner of fighting European armies, and in increasing measure as the knowledge of the particulars of this war becomes more general. . . .

"There are still other reasons which have caused me to take the 'Campaign in North Virginia in 1862' as the first theme of the series of monographs I intend to publish on this stupendous war.

"In January, 1863, Gen. Fitz John Porter was, because of his conduct in this campaign, brought before a Court-martial and sentenced to dismissal. Porter has always declared his innocence and has incessantly striven to obtain a revision of the proceedings in his case—succeeding at last in 1873, the result being a brilliant vindication of Porter. This investigation brought to light a mass of new matter which presents the campaign in North Virginia in a new light, and it can now be assumed that hereafter this campaign can be looked upon as one whose history is closed and settled.

"The case of a deserving General living and suffering for 16 years under the oppression of an unjust sentence is fortunately one but seldom met in history, and that a victim of this kind should at last, after the lapse of so many years, obtain a vindication as brilliant and complete as the one in this instance, is a still rarer occurrence.

"The desire to contribute my mite, by the widest possible distribution of this narrative in military circles, to this expiation of history, and to be the first to present the interesting and instructive campaign in North Virginia in the light in which it appears after the Porter investigation, are the reasons which determine me to present this part of my labor first to the public."

Major Mangold, referring to General Halleck, speaks of the necessity which had arisen for again having some common military head of all the armies, under the title of General-in-chief, and then adds: "Since the removal of McClellan, as General-in-chief, this post had been vacant. In General H. W. Halleck, at that time commander of the Department of the West, Lincoln thought he had found the man best fitted for this responsible position. His choice was, as was subsequently made apparent, not a very fortunate one. Halleck entirely lacked geniality, and the free, far-seeing view which is necessary for such a position. During his conduct of affairs in the West, especially in the advance on Corinth, he had shown a caution bordering on timidity. With him execution waited too long upon deliberation. These qualities were, of course, not apparent while he was conducting operations from the green table in Washington, but he there made the mistake of including in his orders details which he ought not to have controlled, and could not control, from a distance. Without pronouncing his dispositions in themselves to be entirely mistaken and faulty, the situation had very often changed entirely when his orders were received. He was still further unfitted for this high position by narrow and trivial views. In the examination and criticism of the proposals and plans of his subordinate generals, he allowed himself to be influenced by personal prejudices, instead of by motives of absolute justice. Those who did not understand how to gain his favor suffered from lack of support, and were hampered and opposed in all their movements, and as soon as possible put aside. Belonging to the same political party as Secretary Stanton, he soon became the latter's willing tool against generals obnoxious to him, to which class, above all, McClellan belonged. Though Halleck's action against this general appears in the main points as practically just, yet the spirit of personal pique is apparent in many trifles."

#### THE CROW INDIANS.

A DESPATCH, of Feb. 6, from St. Paul, reports that "advices from Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Custer, Mon., say that the Crow chiefs complain that the whites are cutting their timber for ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The railroad authorities say that nobody has authority from them thus to infringe upon the rights of the Indians."

Advices from Fort Custer, received at St. Paul Feb. 8, state that orders were received from Gen. Terry by Col. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, commanding at Fort Custer, directing him to immediately remove from the Crow Reservation all persons cutting timber or ties for the Northern Pacific road. A large number of persons have been on the reservation prospecting on the sections known to contain valuable minerals, assuming to act under the authority of the Northern Pacific road. The

Crows became so restive that the military authorities at Fort Custer apprehended an outbreak unless the depredations were immediately stopped. The railway officials repudiate all responsibility for the trespassers.

Major J. S. Brisbin, 2d U. S. Cavalry, writes an interesting letter to the New York Herald, dated Fort Keogh, Jan. 31, concerning the Crow Indians of Montana. He says: "And now we are to have a long and bloody war with the Crow Indians of Montana. So say scores of men along the Yellowstone Valley. This, of course, means nothing less than that the time has come to wrest from these poor Indians the remainder of their rich lands. The 'Absarakas,' or Crows, as they are called, now inhabit a narrow belt of country situated in the southeastern part of Montana, on the banks of the Yellowstone River. Formerly they owned all the land and roamed from the Platte to the mouth of Powder River. Of late years their wars with the hostile Sioux were unfortunate, and they were driven back to the Big Horn, where the Government gave them a reservation of 6,272,000 acres of land. The opening up of navigation on the Yellowstone, the approach of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the discovery of the Clark's Fork mines have rendered the Crow lands very valuable, and they are now looked longingly upon by the white men. Every device has been resorted to to induce the Crows to give up their lands or to involve them in trouble, so that they would be driven off. All artifices having failed to accomplish the desired end, force is, as a last resort, to be used to deprive the Crows of their lands and despoil these poor Indians of hundreds of tribes before them have been despoiled. That they will fight there is not a doubt, for they are brave and enterprising, and live in a region which might appropriately be called the Alps of America. In the canyons of the Big Horn and among the fastnesses of the Owl Creek Mountains the Crows can maintain themselves for two or three years against our scant Army."

Major Brisbin then gives some of the principal characteristics of the Crows, and some interesting reminiscences of his association with them in days gone by. He also adverts to their admirable conduct and assistance at the time of the Custer massacre and at other times, and says that Gen. Miles often used them as scouts, and had a high appreciation of their services. He thinks the Crows, from long association with the whites, have learned perfectly their methods of warfare and would prove ugly customers to handle. They ride in column, wheel by fours, and understand the force of the concentrated charge, massing and pressing, but their great forte is individual warfare, stealing unawares upon their enemies and making sudden attacks.

Major Brisbin speaks highly of one of their principal chiefs, Iron Bull, saying of him: "Iron Bull is now very old and utterly opposed to war. He will never fight the whites if he can possibly avoid it, but once engaged he will never surrender while he has a man left to strike a blow." He also says they have other able chiefs left who are capable of leading the young men to war.

Major Brisbin does not paint a very reassuring picture.

#### INDEBTEDNESS TO POST TRADERS.

##### DECISION OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

On the 27th of January, the Hon. W. W. Upton, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War with reference to a request made by the latter, on the 28th of Oct., 1881, that certain vouchers for payments made to post traders be passed to the credit of the paymaster who made the payments. The Comptroller calls attention to the fact that his office has frequently held that the "pay of a soldier cannot be taken from him except under authority conferred by law or by requisition made in pursuance of law." He refers to the opinions of the Attorney-General (13 O. P. 104; 15 O. P. 175), and of the Judge Advocate-General, Digest of 1868. He cites the Act of Dec. 24, 1861, abolishing the sutlers' lien, and says that "nothing short of legislation can give them a lien upon a soldier's pay or any right to demand and receive from a paymaster any part of a soldier's pay." Opinions of the J. A. G. are quoted in this connection. Various letters from the A. G. O. are also cited, and the Comptroller goes on to say: "Nowhere in said letters is it claimed that the practice referred to is sanctioned by the law. All the necessities of the recruits could apparently be fully provided for, if advantage were taken of the provisions of sections 1144, 1300 and 3692, R. S. The practice in question contemplates that the amount due the trader from the soldier will be paid to the trader by a paymaster, and at another time by the same or another paymaster deducted from the pay of the soldier as an amount due from the soldier to the United States. When such deduction is actually made, and made with the consent of the soldier, it is believed, as no loss results to the United States, that it is not the duty of the accounting officers to raise any charge against the paymaster who paid the trader, notwithstanding the irregular character of the transaction. In many cases, however, loss does result to the United States. If, for example, the soldier dies or deserts before payment, the amount actually due him from the United States, at the date of death or desertion, must be paid, in the one case, to his heir or legal representative, in the other, to the Soldier's Home (section 4818, R. S.) These and other cases of loss give rise to the question whether, if loss result to the United States in consequence of a payment made to a post trader, it is the duty of the accounting officers to charge the paymaster with the amount of the loss.

"It is believed that under the law as it now stands the accounting officers are not authorized to pass to the paymaster's credit an amount paid by him to a trader, in a case in which it is clear that loss has resulted or will result to the United States by reason of the payment. It is, however, impossible for the accounting officers, with the limited clerical force at their command, to trace

each case and determine whether or not loss has resulted. In the examination of paymasters' accounts, therefore, amounts paid to traders will be charged to the paymasters only in cases in which an inspection of the papers of the account shall show that loss has resulted or will result to the United States. Where, however, a closer examination has already been made, the amounts which will be lost unless recovered from the paymaster or the trader will be charged to the paymaster in all discovered cases. The action to be taken in cases of loss hereafter discovered upon examination of claims will be determined when the claims are respectively presented for decision."

#### THE REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Maguire, who has for a number of years served on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska, has lately been ordered to the revenue steamer *McLane*, L. G. Shepard, captain commanding, stationed at Galveston, Texas.

2d Lieut. John Morrissey, Jr., late of the *McLane*, has been ordered to join the revenue steamer *Rush*, 1st Lieut. M. A. Healy, commanding. This vessel is well known as an active and energetic cruiser, and has won a well deserved reputation amongst the maritime circles of the West Coast.

Captain C. L. Hooper, late commander of the revenue steamer *Corwin*, of Arctic and *Jeannette* search fame, has bade adieu to the scenes of his success, and is at present in Washington.

3d Lieut. O. D. Myrick and 1st Asst. Engineer C. A. Laws, have been detached from the revenue steamer *Corwin*, and ordered to the *Rush*, at San Francisco.

The revenue steamer *Wolcott* has lately received orders to proceed to Sitka. The officers will welcome the extension to their cruising ground.

The revenue steamer *J. F. Hartley*, Lieut. D. A. Hall, commanding, is actively engaged cruising at San Francisco. She has the reputation of being one of the handsomest vessels that frequents that spacious harbor.

The revenue steamer *Woodbury*, Captain C. A. Abbey, commanding, stationed at Eastport, Maine, is rolling up an enviable record, despite the severe weather on that rock bound coast. With the mercury 12 deg. below, she succeeded in cutting an imprisoned English vessel from the ice, and rescuing her from imminent danger. This vessel has great power, and is both speedy and economical in consumption of coal. She spreads more canvas than any vessel in the service.

The revenue steamer *Colfax*, Captain Eric Gabrielson, commanding, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., embraces on her extended cruising ground three of the most dangerous localities on the coast, viz., Frying Pan Shoals, Cape Lookout, and Hatteras. She has proved herself an able sea boat, having been exposed to the full fury of the hurricane last September. On that occasion the sea broke in eight fathoms of water, but no damage was sustained on board. During the month of January this vessel cruised 1,980 miles, boarded and examined 90 odd vessels, mostly foreigners; assisted a water logged vessel at Ocracoke, in addition to attending to business relating to the newly established Life Saving Station at Bald Head. The *Colfax* occupies the extreme southern limit of winter cruising vessels, designated by the President of the United States to look after distressed vessels.

The revenue steamer *McCulloch*, Captain John C. Mitchell, commanding, stationed at Charleston, S. C., patrols her cruising ground with unceasing vigilance.

#### THE VETERAN OF THE WAR.

##### THE PENSION AGENT'S APPEAL.

DEAR SIR: I'm informed through reliable source That you served as a soldier in the late war; And having no doubt, as a matter of course, That you would not object if a pension you draw, I send you my Circular all about pensions, Explaining the law, its ins and its out, Its why and its wherefore, scope and dimensions, By which you will see that there can't be a doubt But that Congress intended in passing the measure To fully indemnify each volunteer. So I hereby assure you 'twill give me great pleasure, For a moderate fee, to make your claim clear. All that is needful is a *small* disability— A wound or a stricture, a varicose vein, Nostalgia, neuralgia, or general debility, Phlebitis, tetanus, or some chronic pain; A slight anchylosis, a gentle necrosis, Well certified to, puts any man through, While a good amaurosis most surely would close his Case in a jiffy—let me urge it on you. Try hospital gangrene, or else yellow fever, Contracted in service, or varicocoele; Or say trichiasis, which naught can relieve, or Fell otorrhoea, which nothing can heal. I've done some good jobs with chronic bronchitis, And have found epistaxis frequently suit, And I once passed a claim on, I think, tonsillitis. The man really had quinsy, and was a recruit. A typho-malarial fever quite often I've used of late years, but my agent has wired That the Pension Commissioner at it won't soften. He says it's played out, and so it's been "fired." The "bite of a serpent" is quite a new malady, I believe never pushed; and a lumbricoid worm, If got in your system in a way that is valid, I think should twist through: indeed I am firm That with that and ascariades, all things considered, I could take up your case with ten per cent. off; Though I think you had best have a mother that's widowed, And if possible two, having one with a cough. I have now told you most of the standard afflictions, Which I do at a regular price, as per scale. Upon fancy diseases they put some restrictions, And my terms upon them I can send you by mail. (For a list of the best see the New Regulations, Page eleven ought three and Form forty-four, Where you'll find a disease to suit all occasions— If you find me the ailment I'll find the law.) But if 'mong these ills you find none contractable And want something plainer, I beg to advise That a good inguinal hernia, very irritable, Was ne'er known to fail or need a revise. I would further suggest that a finger or thumb, Either shot or cut off—cut is simpler—goes down. Get your captain to swear, it will make the thing hum. I await your commands. Yours most truly—JOHN BROWN.

When the man this was sent to Brown's Circular saw He cut off his thumb with a circular saw. He now grinds an organ with reckless abandon, While Brown drinks his health in Most and Chandon.

PATRICK COSTIGAN.

\* Die Repetir-Gewehre. Ihre Geschichte, Entwicklung, Einrichtung und Leistungsfähigkeit. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung amtlicher Schiessversuche und mit Benutzung von Originalwaffen dargestellt. Darmstadt & Leipzig. Eduard Zernin. 1882.



## ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The different measures which have been presented to Congress for the regulation of Army promotion and retirement, and the action taken in the Senate and House of Representatives, is a very healthy sign. It indicates that these in authority are beginning to realize what has been patent to others for a good many years, viz.: "No army can be efficient without a better rate of promotion than ours has now."

A majority of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of cavalry, artillery and infantry, holding these ranks in 1866 are still occupying them in 1882, a period of sixteen years. During the year 1881 one lieutenant-colonel, two majors and four captains of cavalry were promoted; two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, and two captains of artillery; and two lieutenant-colonels, two majors and two captains of infantry. If the last year had been exceptionally slow in the way of promotion it could not be taken as a fair criterion, but this is the normal condition of the Army. Could any stronger argument be adduced to show the necessity of a reform in the retirement laws? If the men of 1866 were active, efficient, and fully up to the requirements of an arduous profession, as it is to be presumed they were, is it not safe to infer that they are hardly so now after the lapse of so many years? But if they are, have they not earned promotion to the next higher grade, with its increased emoluments? and if not in their pristine vigor, are they not fairly entitled to the repose found in the Army only by those on the retired list?

There is another fact worthy the notice of Congress when considering this subject. It can be asserted, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the majority of the officers who have held their commissions this long period have held commands, during some of the time, very much superior to their rank, both in the field and in garrison, owing to the absence or incapacity, by reason of wounds or sickness, of the officers whose legitimate commands they might have been.

Previous to the war officers holding brevet commissions when on duty in accordance with their brevet rank were entitled to the pay and emoluments of the grade, and all commanding officers of posts were given what was then known as double rations, to assist them in defraying the additional expenses necessarily entailed by command. But all this is changed now. A captain may be filling a colonel's place, with all the responsibilities attached thereto, without its bringing him in one additional compensation, although he may possess brevets fully up to his temporary jurisdiction. This is scarcely just, and the law governing brevets might be changed to at least meet such cases as this. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

The enlisted soldier who serves twenty years in the Army is entitled during the balance of his life, or during good behavior, to quarters, clothing, and subsistence at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. If he so desires, and is physically able, he has the privilege of working on the farm, or in the gardens attached to the Home, for which he receives a moderate compensation. If disabled by wounds, loss of health, or any other disability he is entitled to a pension in accordance with the degree of disability. The retirement laws for officers are equally good and beneficial in their objects. Section 1243, Revised Statutes, provides that when an officer has served forty consecutive years as such he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. This law should be changed to read, "When an officer has served forty consecutive years as such he shall be retired from active service," etc. Also same section, "When an officer has been thirty years in service, he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be so retired, and placed on the retired list." Section 1244 should be amended to read, "When any officer has served forty years in the Army, or is sixty years old, he shall be retired from active service." From sections 1245 to 1252 no change is required, except a more rigorous enforcement. Section 1253 should be amended to conform to the preceding changes. Sections 1255 to 1257 are all right. Section 1258 and amendments thereto, limiting the number of officers on the retired list to four hundred, should be repealed or changed, as it makes absurd the laws preceding it. Such a limitation is "like holding the cup of promise to our lips to break it to our hope." When an officer becomes disabled, or has reached the age prescribed by law for his retirement, there should be nothing in any other law to prevent him from taking advantage of the previous provision.

But all these laws governing retirements, no matter how enforced or carried out, are inadequate for the accomplishment of the object in view, viz., "to cause a regular flow of promotion." That can only be done in the following way and by the following bill, which is hereby submitted for the consideration of Congress and the Secretary of War:

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States:

Sec. I. Be it enacted, etc., that the infantry of the Army of the United States shall consist of twenty-three regiments. Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant, and one quartermaster. Provided, that no officer now in service shall be reduced in rank or mustered out by reason of the provisions of law herein made; and provided that all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of 2d lieutenant created by this act shall be filled by seniority from the infantry arm of the service.

Sec. II. Each company of infantry shall consist of one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and fifty privates, and the number of the privates may be increased at the discretion of the President, not to exceed one hundred, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase, provided that four additional sergeants and four additional corporals may be added at the time of such increase.

Sec. III. That all officers of the Army who have served sixteen years in one grade, or as subalterns (1st and 2d lieutenants) in the Regular Army, and who have also served with credit during the war of the Rebellion, either as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer forces, shall be advanced one grade. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase the total number of officers in the Army, as now fixed by law. And further provided that officers so advanced shall continue to perform the duties of the grade from which they have been advanced, until the occurrence of a vacancy in the superior grade as now fixed by law.

Sec. IV. And be it enacted that any officer so advanced by virtue of said sixteen years service may be placed on the retired list, on his own application, after the expiration of 20 years from the time of the commencement of said service.

JUNUS.

\* "That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope."—*Macbeth*, Act V., Sc. 7.  
EDITOR JOURNAL.

## SEA SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to sea service, is one that will commend itself to the officers in general, although it bears rather hard upon the married ones, who are obliged to keep up two messes.

In the British service, all duty performed on vessels of war, is computed sea service, and which seems to work very well. The officers of that navy seek orders for employment afloat, for the reason that their shore pay is out of all proportion to their sea pay; hence they are always importuning for sea duty. Whereas, in our service, the little difference between sea pay and other duty, is not sufficient for most officers, particularly married ones, to concern themselves about sea orders, unless they find themselves getting behind hand in sea service.

Some years ago, there appeared in the Annual Navy Register, under a separate heading, Naval Sea Service; and that which was seen by officers on the Coast Survey and serving in Mail Steamers, under another heading. It would, therefore, be seen at a glance, those officers who had borne the heat and burden of the day on board of sea going vessels of war of the Regular Navy. The opposition to this excellent change became so strong, by those who had figured as having seen a good deal of sea service in previous Registers, that the continuance of the system referred to, was laid aside. Hence it is a well known fact, that some officers, who entered the Navy several years after their seniors, by reason of serving on Coast Survey vessels and Mail steamers, appear as being credited with more sea service in the Navy Register, thereby creating the impression that all this service was legitimate, and upon which they at times base their claims for command and other assignment of duty.

The remedy for all this lies with the present able Secretary of the Navy, to issue an order, that the service seen on Mail steamers—which had been the case some years ago, when these vessels were officered from the Navy, by an act of Congress—shall appear under a different heading in the Naval Register, likewise to apply to officers who had or are now attached to the Coast Survey. Let the order be retroactive, and then we shall be able to pick out the officer who has seen his sea service on board of a vessel of war in commission for sea service.

## THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SOME discussion arose in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday and Thursday on the subject of the Ordnance Corps, the question arising on the consideration of these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate a full report of the action of the mixed board on ordnance, selected to "examine inventions in relation to ordnance, and to report what inventions are worthy of test, as well as the estimated cost of such tests," under the act of March 3, 1881, up to the present time, not heretofore printed; also, a full report of the results of all trials and proofs of all guns of 8 inch calibre or upwards, whether breech or muzzle loaders, and of all projectiles tested and proved under the act of June 6, 1872, to the present time; and what guns and projectiles of these kinds, with their cost, are now on hand and untested or unexpended, and what officers or agents of the Government are or have been personally interested in inventions or patents for the same.

Resolved, That the evidence taken by the Committee on Appropriations on and after the 7th January, 1881, and printed for the use of that committee, touching the condition of the heavy ordnance of the United States and the trial of guns and projectiles, be reprinted for the use of the Senate.

The only objection made to the resolutions was on account of the anticipated expense of printing, and this was quieted by the statement of Mr. Morgan, who offered them, who said:

"There is nothing to be printed under them except the testimony which was taken before the Committee on Appropriations during the last Congress. When the report comes in I expect to have it referred to the Committee on Printing, with the view of having eliminated from it any matter that need not be printed, so as to reduce the expense down to the minimum."

Mr. Beck explained that the Committee on Appropriations printed last year all the papers and documents presented to them which they thought bore upon the question. There were some personal matters, some criminations and recriminations, that none of them wanted put in print.

In the course of the debate Mr. Morgan said: The Ordnance Bureau, I may say without any apprehension of violating the rules of propriety, is under the charge of men who compose a ring to impose upon this Government inventions which are patented by ordnance and artillery officers of the United States; and if the Ordnance Bureau has seen proper to suppress some of those tests, that is the best reason I know of why they should be brought to light. The people of this country who are interested in inventions—and I have great respect for that class of men—are not at all satisfied with the conduct of what they consider a close corporation on the subject of the manufacture of heavy ordnance

for the service of the United States Government; and it is exactly my purpose, without requiring the republication of anything that has heretofore been published, to investigate this subject to the bottom, and to find out whether these allegations against a department of our Government so very important as this bureau are made without reference to the facts, made maliciously, or whether they are based upon the truth. If they are founded upon the truth, then it is time that the Senate inform itself of the actual situation of things. I am unwilling for one to go on and vote for a bill appropriating money from year to year, drawn almost in the same phraseology, when the very men who manufacture the guns come out before the country and say that from experiments made they have proved to be of no value whatever. . . . My purpose, as I will state again, is to get at those matters which the officers of the Ordnance Bureau heretofore have not seen proper to lay before the country, matters which they have suppressed and which when brought to light I think will convince us that we are pursuing a very unwise policy of extravagant expenditure from year to year without knowing what we are doing, and then to wind up by having a man who makes the guns make a statement like this: Have you not made some large breech-loading rifled cannon? We made a 12-inch breech-loading cannon and an 8-inch one."

Mr. Morgan further declared that from an investigation by a Committee of the Senate it appears that one of the chief ordnance officers, intimately connected with the selection of the kind of heavy ordnance to be used in our sea-coast defences, is the owner of twenty or twenty-two patents upon such inventions. He added: "I have as much respect for the Army and Navy of the United States as any one has or ought to have; but I think the best way that we can preserve respect for the Army and Navy is to move the officers from temptation in matters of this kind." The Crispin gun, he stated, was unreliable. "That was the gun that burst; and after that design we make all the guns we are now building at a cost of \$50,000 apiece. I am afraid we are not only throwing away our money in the building of these guns, but also that we are getting a lot of guns into our sea-coast defences which we cannot get men brave enough to stand by the side of when they fire them." . . . Mr. Hunt in his statement here denounces the Crispin system as being a failure, and that is the system upon which we are proceeding now. I desire that the inventors of this country shall have a fair chance in the Ordnance Office in presenting to this country for consideration all the inventions that they may have for the benefit of the general defence. They have got it now, and cannot have it when men are put at the head of ordnance boards who hold patents of the very invention they cause to be adopted by the Government." Mr. Allison stating that Col. Crispin was not a member of the present Ordnance Board. Mr. Morgan said: "That may be. They may have got tired of him; I do not know about that; but he was a member at the time the system was adopted; and it is the system that is a failure, as I contend."

Mr. Hawley first objected to the resolution on the score of expense, but finally withdrew his objection, being satisfied by some modification of the resolutions as originally offered. He said: "I have not an objection to probing everything connected with the Ordnance Bureau to the bottom, to studying its system from the foundation of the Government, to hanging every man who has done wrong; but before we call for cart loads of old experiments with guns that have been thrown aside as good for nothing, I want some committee—if not the Military Committee, any five gentlemen of common sense—to go over this mass of rubbish, and see what it is that is wanted; save us, I will say, a quarter of a million of dollars at a venture; see what it is necessary to print, or better still, as I see the Senator from Alabama will not be satisfied until he has had a committee of investigation to go into the Ordnance Bureau, I hope he will ask for that; that is the cheapest and quickest way to dispose of the matter."

Mr. Hoar said: "I have voted with the Senator from Alabama on the motion to refer. I do not know much about the particular proposition which I am glad he has brought forward, but I do sympathize with any effort to give the inventors of this country an opportunity to exercise their inventive faculties for the improvement of our military and naval resources. It has sometimes in the past seemed to me as if persons in authority persistently refused to avail themselves in preparation for warfare of the one thing for which this country is conspicuous above all other countries, and this age conspicuous above all other periods of history, to wit, the inventive faculty of our citizens, and I do not wish to stand in the way of the Senator's proposition."

## RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

THE House Naval Committee, in their report on the bill, H. R. 3833, providing a permanent construction fund for the Navy, of which we gave the main portion last week, say further:

The necessity of some action looking toward the reconstruction of the Navy is admitted on all sides, and need not here be urged. We are dealing with a measure which is simply intended to clear and prepare a way for that action.

Besides old and worthless ships, we have antiquated and useless material to deal with. The storehouses, wharves, and shops of the nine navy-yards of the country contain many articles which have now no use and never will have. The gun parks of the navy-yards of the country, to a person unfamiliar with the subject, look warlike and formidable.

Long rows of guns of various forms and sizes, well painted and in perfect order, many of which cost perhaps \$1 per pound, will attract his attention.

Great pyramids of shot and shell, also glossy with paint and in perfect condition, will meet his view. But the truth will at once undeceive him, and what seemed at first an exponent of great power will become the evidence of weakness.

Many of the guns were antiquated and behind the times



long before the late war; some of them have not had shot adapted to their use for many years. They are old short cast-iron smooth-bores, worth less than one cent per pound in the iron market; worth less than pig-iron, because of the difficulty and expense of fitting them for the furnace. The day of the smooth-bore gun is passed and the day of the long, full-power rifle has come, and these piles of round shot and shell are essentially piles of old iron, which, when offered for sale in the market, will bring only the price of old cast iron. Antiquated anchors, fit only for use on the old broadside sailing ships of a bygone age, rusty chains, and all the implements of the old order of naval architecture and warfare, encumber our navy-yards.

In times past Congress has often treated the Navy with a parsimonious and illiberal spirit. We hope that time has passed. Secretaries of the Navy have felt the importance and often the necessity of keeping up the Navy when Congress has neglected to authorize the construction of new vessels to supply the places of those which were worn out and decaying. To repair vessels was always within the power and also a part of the duty of a Secretary. The consequence has been that, under the name of repair, vessels have often been substantially rebuilt, at a cost as great as would have been the cost of the latest and most improved models, and in this way the appropriations intended only for repairs have been misapplied, and vessels which needed repairs, and which have been worthy of repair, have thus been neglected and suffered early decay. The system is very expensive, and the apparent economy of Congress has resulted in real extravagance and recklessness in the practical administration of naval affairs. It is but just to say, however, that had not this construction of the law prevailed, half the active ships of the Navy now in service would not be in existence to-day. When it is remembered that only eight ships of war have been begun under direct authority of Congress since 1865, and that all the rest of the fleet are old vessels which have been kept in condition for service by rebuilding them under the disguise of repairs, we may well conclude that Congress, rather than the Navy Department, has been neglectful of duty. Recent instances are not wanting of the extravagant waste of public money in the rebuilding of old vessels. The *Lancaster*, just now on its first cruise, has cost probably more than a new vessel of the same size, and it is, after all, no better than the first *Lancaster* when she was first launched many years ago. The *Hartford* will soon follow. The *Tennessee*, the *Vandalia*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Richmond*, and the *Nipsic* are well known examples among many.

#### THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the payment of \$7,500 to the Garfield monument fund, and the bill making an appropriation for the base and pedestal of a monument to Admiral Dupont; also, the bill (S. 58) appointing Capt. Wm. H. Gill a military storekeeper. The Senate has also adopted the resolution concerning the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., which appears elsewhere in connection with the debate upon it. Communications were received in the Senate from the Secretary of War transmitting reports of Gen. Wright, Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Majors T. W. Barlow, W. R. King, and C. R. Suter, Corps of Engineers.

The House has adopted a resolution calling for the reports of U. S. naval officers cruising in Alaska waters made since Jan. 1, 1879, and not heretofore furnished. A communication was received from the Secretary of War enclosing estimates for new buildings for the general recruiting service at David's Island. The Secretary of the Navy transmitted the reports of the minority of the Naval Advisory Board, which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week. The Naval Committee asked and received permission to obtain information concerning shipbuilding and have it printed for the use of the House. The resolution calling on the Secretary of War for an itemized statement of the expenditures for the support of the Signal Service has been reported back to the House.

#### ACTION OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEES.

The Sub-Committees of the House on Military Affairs are as follows:

*On Compulsory Retirement*—Chairman, Steele, Sparks.  
*On the Signal Service*—McCook, Davis, Wheeler.  
*On Judge-Advocates*—Bayne, Spooner, Bragg.  
*Infantry Reorganization*—Steel, Spaulding, Bragg.  
*Military Reservations*—Davis, Spooner, Maginnis.  
*On President's Message*—Spaulding, McCook, Upson.  
*Expense of Indian Wars*—Upson, Bayne, Davis.

On Thursday the Senate Military Committee held a special meeting and considered and agreed to report favorably on S. bill 496, to provide for the sale of certain portions of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, and S. 83, to reimburse Lieut. Frank P. Gross for certain property destroyed. All the nominations pending before the committee received favorable action, and will be reported to the Senate at the next executive session.

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday decided to report favorably on the nominations of Gen. Rucker to be quartermaster-general, and Col. Rochester to be paymaster-general. The bill authorizing the President to place Gen. Meigs on the retired list as a major-general also received favorable action.

The bills S. 416, to appoint Eugene Wells a 2d lieutenant in the artillery of the Army; S. 87, to reimburse the State of Kansas for money expended and indebtedness assumed in repelling Indian invasions; and S. Res. 9 were amended, and committee agreed to report favorably thereon. Bills S. 1062, for relief of Magnus S. Thompson, and S. 49, for relief of Thomas J. Miller, received favorable action without amendments.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday took up and acted upon favorably the bills, H. R. 1032, to place the name of Herman Biggs on the retired list with rank of captain, and H. R. 1432, to place the name of Joseph Conrad, 11th Inf., on the retired list with the rank of major. This bill, as introduced, provides for the retirement of Capt. Conrad with rank of colonel, but the committee concluded that he was only entitled to the rank of major. The bills, 497, to reimburse Lieutenant Frank P. Gross for property destroyed, and 1605, to advance the name of 2d Lieutenant William P. Hogarty to the rank of captain on the retired list, were less fortunate than the above men-

tioned, the committee submitting an adverse report on the first named, and indefinitely postponing the latter, which may be said to be equivalent to an adverse report. A number of bills donating condemned cannon to monumental societies were favorably reported.

#### ACTION OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The Senate Naval Committee agreed on Friday to report adversely the bill for retirement of mates in the Navy, and favorably the bills for relief of John Thornley and Benj. C. Bampton. The bill to restore Asst. Paymaster Nicholas H. Stacey to the active list of the Navy was referred to Mr. Vance's sub-committee. The Stevenson case was not reached.

The meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday was well attended, all the members being present except Senator Anthony, who was absent on account of illness. This is the first meeting held since the 24th of January. The nomination of Capt. Henry Erben, which was referred to the committee Jan. 7, was considered and received favorable action. The bill providing for restoration of George A. Stevens to his relative rank in the Navy was received and adversely reported, as it was in the House last week. The bill (S. 18) giving Capt. Wm. D. Whiting the rank of commodore on the retired list of the Navy received favorable action. The report on this bill by the House Naval Committee was adopted and submitted to the Senate. Mr. Vance, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of S. 534, providing that no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Navy who is a minister in a religious denomination which has at the time of appointment six or more representatives therefrom on the active list, and that four chaplains shall be appointed to the number authorized by law, and further that the chaplaincy of the Naval Academy shall not be held by the ministers of any one denomination for more than three years in succession, submitted an adverse report thereon to the full committee. This subject will be taken up by the full committee at their next meeting.

The action of the committee on the Watmough and Stevenson cases is referred to elsewhere.

The House Naval Committee held a special meeting on Tuesday morning for the consideration of the following bills and submitted substitutes, which were submitted to the House with favorable recommendations: H. R. 1539, authorizing reinstatement of Charles W. Tracy on the active list of the Navy, and H. R. 2618, for relief of Capt. Douglass Ottinger, of the Revenue Marine.

The House Naval Committee, on Thursday, agreed to report favorably House Bill 2610, allowing Assistant-Engineer Jabez Burchard, U. S. N., retired, an amount due for sea pay, and adversely on the Bill H. R. 560, to amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of public marine schools."

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Nothing has been done this week on the Army Appropriation bill owing to the absence of Mr. Butterworth, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee in charge of the bill.

The nomination of Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson to be Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair has received favorable action from the Senate Naval Committee.

The petition of Guy V. Henry, major 9th Cavalry, for compensation for losses by fire has been reported and referred this time to the Senate Military Committee.

The bill for the restoration of Maj. John M. Goodhue to the retired list of the Army which was adversely reported by the Senate Military Committee has been re-committed to the Committee with an accompanying petition praying for a careful consideration of the subject.

The bill to restore Geo. A. Stevens to his relative rank in the Army has been laid upon the table in the House. The bill to give A. H. Von Leutwitz, U. S. A., additional pay has been taken from the Committee on War Claims and referred to the House Military Committee. The bill for the relief of René E. De Russy has been transferred from the House Committee on War Claims to the Committee on Claims.

In the Senate, the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 876) granting a pension to Lucretia R. Garfield, report it back with a substitute, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the names of Lucretia B. Garfield, widow of James A. Garfield, deceased; Sarah Childress Polk, widow of James K. Polk, deceased; and Julia Gardner Tyler, widow of John Tyler, deceased, on the pension roll, and pay to each of them during their respective natural lives, at the rate of \$5,000 a year, from and after the 19th day of September, 1881.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted*, That the pension of \$5,000 granted by this act to Julia Gardner Tyler shall be in lieu of the pension heretofore granted to her by Congress.

In their report on Captain Whiting's bill the House Naval Committee, after stating the circumstances of his case, say: "Your committee, in view of his honorable record, the fact that he held the rank of commodore while chief of the bureau, and the facts attending his loss of eyesight, deem it an act of justice to him that he shall be retired upon the rank and pay of a commodore. Possibly just such a combination of facts can never occur again."

The Secretary has reported in answer to an inquiry from the Naval Committee of the Senate, that he thinks it would be detrimental to the interests of the Service and unfair to others, to pass the bill which provides for the restoration, to their former places on the active list, of officers who have been retired for disability, and have since so far recovered as to be able to perform active duty.

The Secretary of the Navy, by invitation of the Committee on Appropriations, House Rep., had an interview with the Committee on Monday, in relation to the bill introduced by Mr. Dezenodoff, to make certain special appropriations, to be immediately available, for objects under the control of the Bureau of Equipment

and Recruiting, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering. The Chiefs of those bureaus also appeared before the committee.

Jan. 30th, Mr. George D. Wise introduced the following bill, H. R. 3802, for the relief of the legal representatives of James Monroe, which was referred to the Committee on War Claims: "*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to adjust the claim of the legal representatives of Lieutenant Colonel James Monroe, deceased, late President of the United States, for the half-pay due him under the act of the May session, 1779, of the assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the payment of which was assumed by the United States under the act of July 5, 1832, as lieutenant-colonel of infantry in the Virginia State Line during the Revolutionary war, from the 3d day of November, 1783, the termination of the war, to the 4th day of July, 1831, the time of his death. *Sec. 2.* That the amount due the estate of the said Lieutenant-Colonel James Monroe as aforesaid shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of the estate aforesaid."

H. R. 3856, Feb. 2, Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill as a substitute for various bills: To provide for the muster and pay of certain officers of the volunteer forces. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. "*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the muster-rolls of the volunteer forces of the United States in the late war so that the muster of officers therein shall cover the whole period during which they were regularly commissioned and actually performed the duties to which they were so commissioned, in all cases where no charges are pending against them, and there was no neglect on their part which delayed their muster-in, and where the commissions bear date prior to the 18th day of June, 1863, or after that date when their commands were not below the minimum number entitling them to such officers at the date of the commission. *Sec. 2.* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid to all officers mustered under the provisions of the preceding section the amounts of pay and allowances to which they would have been entitled if originally so mustered, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Sec. 3.* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Susan M. Bonneville, widow of the late Brig. Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, petitioned Congress, stating that the estate of General Bonneville was apparently large, yet the greater part is unproductive and not remunerative, that she has a large family of nephews and nieces to educate and maintain, and the burden is too great for her limited means. Her application to the Pension Office was rejected, as death in 1878 (aged 82) of phthisis had no connection with service in the Mexican or any other war. The Senate Pension Committee report that the claim was properly rejected. The same committee report against the increase of the pension of the widow of Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, U. S. A., late Chief of Ordnance, seeing "no reason why such increase should be granted her." In their report in favor of the bill to change the name of C. A. Howard, the House Military Committee give a letter from the Adjutant General, who says: "This officer enlisted in the Army in 1870 under the assumed name of Charles Alton Howard, and was promoted to 2d lieutenant 9th Cavalry, from sergeant-major 6th Cavalry, in June, 1880, after passing the examination required by law, and has been nominated, confirmed, and his commission as Charles A. Howard. He has presented an application to have the official records amended, or corrected, so that his true name, Alton Henry Budlong, shall appear thereon. I am satisfied of the truth of his statement as to his right and proper name. His record since he first entered the Army is excellent, and his commanding officers deem his application worthy of favorable consideration. A precedent for the action requested in this case will be found in an act approved April 22, 1874, Statutes at Large, v. 18, c. 124, p. 541."

H. R. 3216, introduced by Mr. McCook, refers to the Court of Claims the claim of the late firm of Cornell and Co., for the construction of the turrets and pilot houses of the monitors *Miantonomoh* and *Tencomanda*. H. R. 2756, by Mr. Morrison, refers to the same court the claim of the heirs of the late Col. Stephen H. Long, U. S. Topographical Engineers, for the use of his patented dredging machine.

S. 100 appropriates \$30,000 toward the erection of monument on the Monmouth battlefield, after a design to be approved by the Secretary of War. A like sum to be expended by the Monmouth Battle Monument Association.

H. Res. 29, provides for the sale to the city of Brooklyn of certain lands on Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, unoccupied, partly under water, and not needed for Government use, the money to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary in the improvement of the New York Navy yard, and especially the Cob Dock. The price is to be \$2,000 for each, lot 25ft. by 100ft., and it is provided "that said city of Brooklyn shall forever use the said land for the purpose of a general market or other public or municipal purpose; and in default of said covenants, that then said plot of land last hereinbefore mentioned shall revert and become the property of the United States for ever."

The petition of Capt. Smithers, 10th U. S. Cav., was spoken of by Mr. Peelle in the House last week as the petition of Capt. Little, and his error was followed in our report. Lieut. Little is not in the Army.

Generals Sturgis and Mason, the principal and deputy respectively, in charge of the Soldiers' Home of Washington, D. C., were before the sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, in charge of the investigations of that institution, on Wednesday last, and testified to the management and discipline of



that institution. Dr. De Witt, the surgeon in charge, and O. W. Lougan, Secretary of Board of Commissioners, will address the committee at its next meeting.

The estimates for the barracks and quarters for the Military Division of the Pacific and at Fort Monroe, Va., as submitted to the Senate on Wednesday by the Secretary of War, amounts to \$202,597.53.

## REPORTS ON ARMY BILLS.

On Friday of this week the two Houses of Congress passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint D. T. Kirby, late Captain of Infantry, to a first vacancy. There was considerable filibustering in the House, but the two Houses in his case adopted the reports of their several committees in the previous Congress. He was dismissed by G. C. M. while serving with his regiment at Fort Pike, La., in 1868, and the ground of the recommendation in his favor is that the proceedings of the Court were irregular and were not approved by the commanding officer, nor signed by the President. Letters are appended to the report to show Captain Kirby's record from Generals Grant, Sherman, Howard, Blair, Logan, Belknap and Oliver, and from his member of Congress and other Missourians, some of whom in a letter to the President in 1866, say: "We have been led to believe that Missouri should receive one of the majorities in the Army. If so, we present again the name of D. T. Kirby as the choice of Missouri; and in this connection allow us to say that General Schofield neither claims to be nor is he recognized by us as a resident of Missouri."

The reasons given by the House Military Committee for recommending the passage of the bill, H. R. 1612, for placing Wm. P. Chambliss, late Major 1st U. S. Cavalry, on the retired list, are summed up in the letter of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, who says: "Independently of his services, when a mere boy, in the Mexican war, the admirable, gallant, and soldierly manner in which Col. William P. Chambliss performed his duty during the recent war merits high appreciation and reward. Literally riddled with balls, he was left for days on the field of battle at Gaines' Mill, only to be taken thence to the Libby prison. Escaping death as by a miracle, he has for several years past been in wretched health—the consequence of his many wounds, of exposure on the field of battle, and of a still unextracted ball. If, under any circumstances, an officer who has voluntarily resigned his commission can be placed on the retired list, I think that Col. Chambliss, by his services and sufferings, eminently deserves to be of the number." Certificates to these facts accompany the report.

Captain Edward G. Fecché claims that, through an error made in the A. G. O. list, Lieut. A. B. Wells's name was placed above his in the first arrangement of officers of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, in the Army Register for 1867, and subsequent registers. That through this error the said Wells was promoted to a captaincy which became vacant three days before the vacancy in the same grade to which he (Fecché) was promoted. Further, Fecché says that as previous to 1874 the Army Registers did not give the record of services of officers in the volunteer service he did not discover this error previous to that year. He now asks for such legislation as will rectify his position on lineal list of captains of Cavalry. Gen. Drum, who certifies to the facts, writes "that while you would undoubtedly have been entitled to the senior vacancy in the grade of captain had attention been called to your case before the promotions were made, nothing short of legislative action can now amend the record." The House Military Committee recommend that the bill to correct the record H. R. 2955, do pass. The House Military Committee adopt the report presented to the last Congress in favor of the bill, H. R. 1691, to restore Thos. Little to the service. He was dismissed by G. C. M., at Fort Clark, Tex., October 31, 1877, the gravamen of the charges against him being that, by arresting a woman who stole \$45 from him while he was with her for improper purposes, he thus voluntarily published his own dishonor. The Committee held that "whatever of publicity may have been given to the matter does not seem to have been voluntarily given by Capt. Little, but to have been drawn out by inquisitive and insolent counsel, and designedly made more public by preferring the charges, based upon the testimony, as taken down before the justice, surreptitiously obtained." They say, therefore, "considering the long and valuable services rendered by Thomas Little to the United States, his adopted country, and his uniformly good character as a soldier and a citizen, as well as the evidence upon which he was tried, it is believed that, for the peccadillo charged, his dismissal from the service was unwarranted, and that a generous and just Government should restore him to the rank which he held in the Army at the date of his dismissal therefrom."

Recommending the passage of the bill, H. R. 1926, to allow retired officers to hold civil office in the Territories, the House Military Committee say: "Practically, these persons are private citizens. Their relations to the Army in no way interfere with their discharge of such official duty. In most, if not all, of the States their eligibility thereto remains unimpaired. No sound reason can be perceived why they should not enjoy a like privilege in the Territories. The legislative assembly of one of the Territories, by a unanimous vote of the members of both branches, has recently memorialized Congress in this behalf, and the same feeling appears to exist in the others."

Lieut. E. E. Dravo, U. S. A., in 1876, shipped his baggage from the Allegheny Arsenal to Camp McDowell, A. T., in advance of his own journey thither. He reached McDowell, but his baggage didn't. Following it up, he found that the Q. M. Department had shipped it on the steamer *Montana*, which was burnt en route from San Francisco to San Diego. His bill, H. R. 1479, asks \$354.68 to pay for it, and the House Military Committee very properly recommend that it should pass.

## REPORTS ON NAVAL BILLS.

The House Naval Committee, in their report on the bills giving prize money to the officers and crew of the *Monitor*, repeat the story of the dramatic engagement between that vessel and the *Merrimac* in April, 1861, in Hampton Roads. They refer to the work of "Ericsson, a Swede by birth and an American by adoption," in completing the *Monitor* within one hundred days as "probably the most expeditious work recorded in the annals of mechanical engineering." The importance of the victory is dwelt upon, and they present a list of 21 precedents for the bill, and recommend its passage, expressing their concurrence with the opinion of Secretary Hunt, who, in a letter dated Jan. 23, 1882, states that, though the *Merrimac* was not destroyed or captured by the *Monitor*, "the conduct of the officers and men of the *Monitor*, a vessel entirely novel in her construction, and untried, in seeking an encounter with an antagonist of greater size and power, and the skill and gallantry exhibited by them throughout the engagement, deserve grateful recognition by the Government." The list of historical precedents is interesting. Commencing with the destruction of the *Guerriere* and the *Levant* by the *Constitution*, and ending with the capture of a piratical felucca by Capt. Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. N., and others in 1823, it includes the destruction of the *Jaca* by Bainbridge, the capture of the *Wasp* by the *Frolic*, the *Dart* by the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, the destruction of the *Peacock* and the *Penguin* by the *Hornet*, the *Detroit* by Lieut. Elliott, Perry's captures on Lake Erie, Macdonough's on Lake Champlain, Decatur's in the Algerine war, and other minor affairs which will be recalled by naval officers.

Samuel Chase Barney, late a lieutenant of the U. S. N., in his petition asking to be restored to the retired list of the Navy, "represents that he was summarily dismissed from the Navy in 1863 upon gross misrepresentations made to the department by Dr. Harvey Lindsley and wife, and their counsel, R. S. Cox, Esq., without a hearing, and even the cause of dismissal withheld until so furnished by Secretary of the Navy Robeson." The House Naval Committee, in reporting in favor of his bill, H. R. 660, say: "These letters furnish the only basis to sustain the act of dismissal, so far as your committee has any information whatever. If every matter and fact therein stated were true it may well be doubted whether the Government would be justified in the exercise of such summary action. It does not appear that any sworn statement was made against him; no evidence according to the forms and rules of law was offered or given; no notice whatever of the charges made; in short, the first information he receives comes like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, that he is dismissed from the service. . . . These letter-writers, intermeddlers in his family and domestic affairs, had no warrant of lawful authority to interfere; and, under all the circumstances, it is fair to presume they did not disclose to Secretary Welles the exact status of the litigation. Had either the President or the Secretary been fully advised as to all the facts, we feel confident the order of dismissal would never have issued. In the light of all the facts, it cannot be justified by any fair-minded man for a moment. Even though years have elapsed since the perpetration of this cruel wrong, that is no reason why, at this late day, it should not be remedied as far as possible. . . . In the event Lieutenant Barney had not been dismissed the service, he would to-day have occupied on the retired list the position of rear-admiral next below Rear-Admiral Donaldson. Such would have been his position as a legal right. This advanced grade would not, and does not, under the law entitle him to increased pay over that he was entitled to at the time of his dismissal. Your committee therefore recommend that Samuel C. Barney, late a lieutenant of the United States Navy, be restored to the retired list, and that from and after the passage of this act he be entitled to the pay of a retired Navy officer of the grade which he held at the date of his dismissal. And to the end that this report be carried into effect, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill. Your committee further state that this report is substantially the same as was adopted by the Naval Committee of the 45th and 46th Congresses." The occasion of Lieut. Barney's dismissal was a legal controversy with regard to the custody of his children by his former wife, nee Mary DeKrafft, who obtained a divorce from him and subsequently died, and the committee quote a letter from his counsel, W. D. Davidge, taking upon himself the entire responsibility for the disregard of the authority of the Orphans' court, which was the basis of the charges against Barney. Mr. Davidge reports that he advised his client to disregard what he regarded as a "flagrant usurpation of power by the Orphans' court."

In their report on the case of Stephen A. McCarty, a lieutenant commander in the Navy, the House Naval Committee, taking all the attendant circumstances into consideration—his previous good reputation, his long and honorable career in the United States Navy, and his subsequent total reformation and good behavior, attested by his neighbors and fellow citizens—recommend the passage of the joint resolution authorizing his reappointment. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, explaining his resignation in Nov., 1874, after a service of eighteen years, Mr. McCarty said: "I resigned while a charge of intoxication was pending against me; and, although I was confident then, as I am now, that the specific charge alleged could not be sustained, still I was, by that circumstance, brought to face my actual condition. Fully realizing that the intemperate habits, which I frankly and with deep regret confess I had contracted, rendered me liable to similar difficulties sooner or later, I believed it to be of paramount importance to my future welfare to reform absolutely, and that I could more effectually and thoroughly accomplish this by leaving the Navy. My sole motive in resigning was to make myself more fit to hold my position, with a view of asking for restoration to the service when the temporary physical and mental

disability had been removed." The Committee add: "Although the cause which led to his resignation is very much deprecated by your committee, still it does not appear from the records that he grossly neglected his duty, or that any palpable injury resulted to the service therefrom. When his eighteen years of faithful and efficient service in the Navy are taken into consideration—having served through all the dangers of the late war, taking part in the principal engagements of Admiral Farragut's fleet, and being wounded at the battle of Mobile—and the fact that up to two years of his resigning no report or complaint was ever made against him or to his discredit, your committee cannot but feel inclined to overlook the unfortunate circumstance of his drinking, which, after all, seems to have been with him more of a misfortune than an inveterate habit or fault, particularly as he has since his resignation entirely and completely reformed." Two letters from his superior officers, Commodores Crosby and Febiger, showing his conduct while under their immediate command are given by the committee and one from Secretary Thompson recommending the relief asked for.

The report of the House Naval Committee in favor of H. R. 1776, to give Medical Director John Thornley, U. S. N., the status on the retired list of one retired for physical incapacity originating in the line of duty from the date of his retirement, June 1, 1861, do so on the ground that "November 12, 1878, a medical board was convened at the Navy Department for further investigation and consideration of such documentary evidence as might be produced by Dr. Thornley. After a careful consideration of all the evidence relating to the origin of the disability of Dr. Thornley, the board reached the conclusion that the disability causing his retirement had its origin in the line of duty," and that this is confirmed by Secretary Thompson and Admiral Porter.

The House Naval Committee, who refuse to recommend the passage of the bill, (H. R. 1667) to restore Commander Geo. A. Stevens, U. S. N., to his relative rank, say in their report, after citing the facts in his case: "Under all these circumstances, it is difficult to see upon what grounds this officer can base his claim to the favorable consideration contemplated by this bill. In his brief submitted to your committee for their consideration, no effort is made to show that the unfavorable action had in his case by the naval boards, in striking his name from the rolls for inefficiency in 1855, and in not recommending him for promotion in 1865, was not justified by the facts; and in reference to the findings and sentence of the Court-martial of October, 1864, extracts favorable to his side only are given from the testimony then taken, of the pertinency and force of which no reliable opinion can be found in the absence of the entire record. But, aside from this consideration, it is not deemed just to officers whose record is without blemish, by an act of legislation, to promote over their heads, and especially to the extent contemplated in this instance, one whose record, to say the least, is not free from serious embarrassments. It is also a matter of very questionable policy, and liable to result in great abuses, for a legislative body to ignore the action of an executive department in the exercise of its disciplinary authority on its officers, as is practically contemplated in this case, by a review of the testimony and a reversal of the judgment of a competent tribunal, more than seventeen years subsequent to the transaction involved. If the action of the department is thus to be neutralized in the face of such a record as this case presents, how can an honorable ambition be fostered among the younger officers of the Service, that shall lead them to emulate the best and brightest in the maintenance of an unblemished record, stimulating enthusiasm in acquiring a thorough fitness for all the duties the exigencies of the Service may require, and for bravery, energy, and that untiring devotion to duty, without which our Navy cannot maintain itself among the other powers of the world. But in addition to this, the extent to which this bill goes must not be overlooked. By reference to page 10 of the Navy Register for 1881, it will be noticed that the name of Commander Stevens stands the twelfth from the head of the list. Should this bill become a law, its effect will be to carry Stevens over the heads of all the captains of the Navy whose names are to be found on page 9 of the Register referred to, and place him as No. 16 in the list of commanders whose names are to be found on page 8 of the Register, and this of necessity without his first having had any experience in the Service in the intermediate grade of captain. As Stevens's name, when he was examined to ascertain his fitness for the rank of master he then held in 1855, was stricken from the rolls of the Navy for inefficiency, and again in 1865 failed of receiving the favorable recommendation of the board that examined him for promotion, there does not seem to be any merit in the promotion now sought. Your committee therefore are fully of the opinion that justice and a due regard to the interests of the Service require that legislative interposition should not be exercised in this case, and they recommend that the bill do not pass."

## BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

S. 416, for the relief of Eugene Wells, as reported in the Senate Feb. 7, reads as follows: *Be it enacted*, etc. That the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act only; and the President may, if he so desire, nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Eugene Wells a 2d lieutenant in the artillery, U. S. Army, in the same grade and rank of 2d lieutenant held by him on the 13th of October, 1877, in the first vacancy which may occur in said artillery in said grade: *Provided*, That no pay, compensation, or allowance shall ever be given to said Wells for any time between Oct. 13, 1877, and the date of appointment under this act.

S. 1015, by Mr. Grover for the relief of Charles M. Blake: That Chaplain Charles M. Blake, U. S. Army, be, and he is hereby, restored to his rank and pay as post chaplain in the Army of the United States from May 14, 1878; that all payments to him as post chaplain subsequent to said date be, and the same are hereby, allowed and confirmed, and his services in the Army of the United States are hereby declared to have been continuous from said May 14, 1878, to May 20,



1881; and the proper accounting officers are hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay for said services. (H. R. 3644 is the same.)

S. 1087, by Mr. Sewell, to change the date of the commission of Capt. Edward M. Hoyl, U. S. Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in order to enable Edward M. Hoyl, a captain in the 4th Cavalry, U. S. Army, to have the full benefit of his service, in determining his relative rank, the President be, and is hereby, authorized to correct his present appointment and commission so as to have the same date and take effect July 28, 1866, the time when the original vacancy was created: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed so as to give any pay for the back period.

S. 1088, by Mr. Lapham, relative to revolutionary battlefields, and so forth. Secs. 1 and 2 give every chartered or corporate association or historical society proposing to erect a monument on a revolutionary battle field not already provided with one, one dollar for every dollar actually raised by its own efforts: *Provided*, That the sum so raised shall not be less than \$5,000 and not more than \$100,000. *Provided* for the approval of the design by the President, or by a commission appointed by him, and proof that the moneys already raised, together with an equal sum from the Treasury of the United States, shall be sufficient to complete the monument. Sec. 3 directs as to the payment of the money. Sec. 4. That the grants of money in sections one and three of this act shall lapse at the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of the approval of this act. Secs. 5, 6, and 7 give local associations in whose behalf Congress has already made a special appropriation, the privileges of this act, under certain restrictions, and applies it to the Washington Association of the State of New Jersey, who have purchased the grounds and buildings known as the Washington Headquarters, and located at Morristown, New Jersey. Also to any such association as is mentioned in section one, whether incorporated or not, shall proceed to designate any of the noted historic localities of any of the battle-fields of the Revolution by memorial stones, tablets, or other inexpensive structures.

S. 1116, by Mr. Miller, of California (by request), for the relief of Harlow L. Street. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Harlow L. Street, late a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, a 1st lieutenant of cavalry in the Army of the United States, with his former rank and date of commission; and that he, the said Harlow L. Street, shall be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring in the cavalry arm of the service: *Provided*, That said Harlow L. Street shall receive no further pay or allowances for the time he was out of service, so that he shall only receive pay from the date of appointment under this act. (H. R. 3591, referred to the House Military Committee, is the same.)

S. 1117 (and H. R. 3875), by Mr. Hawley in the Senate, and Mr. Robinson in the House, for the retirement of Brevet Major-General Meigs with the rank and pay of a retired officer of the grade of major-general. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in view of the long and faithful services of Brevet Major-General Montgomery C. Meigs, covering nearly fifty years, quartermaster-general for twenty years, since 1861, brevet major-general since 1864, on duty assigned according to his brevet rank of major-general since Oct. 3, 1864 (seventeen years), the President is hereby authorized, when he finds it proper to retire this officer, to place his name on the retired list with the rank of major-general and the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade. (This bill has already been favorably reported in the Senate.) Add to Senate Naval Committee.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

H. R. 3507, by Mr. Alnsie, appropriates \$80,000 for a military road from Fort Hall, via Lost River, Cape Horn, and Salmon Meadows, to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory; \$10,000 for a branch of the same from near Challis to junction in Lemhi Valley; and \$10,000 for a branch of the first named road from Cape Horn to Fort Boise: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, by the light of further surveys, change the routes as indicated.

H. R. 3528, by Mr. Peelle, authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers in the war of the rebellion upon application and satisfactory cause shown, reporting to Congress annually the names of those whose applications he has refused; no bill for the relief of any one from the charge of desertion to be hereafter entertained by Congress until such relief shall have been refused by the Secretary.

H. R. 3633, by Philip B. Thompson, Jr., to provide for the enlistment of schoolmasters in the Regular Army for the post schools: That the Secretary of War may appoint from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted 150 men to act as schoolmasters in the post schools and as librarians of the post libraries, who shall have the rank and pay of commissary-sergeants: *Provided*, That said corps of schoolmasters shall be additional to the number of enlisted men authorized by law.

H. R. 3691, by Mr. Spaulding, to provide for the instruction of enlisted men at recruiting depots. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter, in addition to the strength of the Army as authorized by law, there shall be allowed one thousand enlisted men for instruction at the recruiting depots.

H. R. 3759, by Mr. Barr, for the relief of Calvin De Witt. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the period served by Asst. Surg. Calvin De Witt, U. S. Army, as an officer of volunteers during the war of the Rebellion, be counted and credited to him in the same manner as is counted and credited to surgeons and assistant surgeons of the U. S. Army the time served by them as surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers by the provision of section 1170 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. (Senate 1106 is the same.)

H. R. 3903, by Mr. Martin, to promote justice in the Army and Navy, by excluding judge advocates from Courts-martial during consideration of findings, as follows:

*Whereas*, During consideration of findings a Court-martial is performing the duties of a jury, and the presence of the judge advocate at that time is as uncalculated for as would be the intrusion of a prosecuting attorney in a civil jury room; and *Whereas*, There is no more reason that the judge advocate representing the Government should be in the court room during such consideration than that the accused should be present; and *Whereas*, By the custom of the judge advocate being then present, and the accused and his counsel excluded, the accused on trial is placed at a great disadvantage, if he does not suffer a cruel wrong; therefore, *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That during consideration by Court-martial of findings and of sentences it shall no longer be the duty of a judge advocate to be present, nor shall he be then present; and should any legal advice be required, he may be called into open court to give it. And when findings or sentences have been determined upon the same shall be written by the junior members and be handed to the judge advocate on the reopening of the court.

H. R. 3941, by Mr. McCoid, to regulate the pay of enlisted men in the Army and to increase the efficiency of non-commissioned officers: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That on and after the passage of this act the monthly pay of enlisted men of the

Army shall be as follows: That of ordnance sergeants, hospital stewards, and commissary sergeants of the general non-commissioned staff, and sergeants majors, quartermaster sergeants, and principal musicians of non-commissioned staff of regiments and battalion of engineers to be \$40; that of chief musicians of regts. to be \$80; that of first sergeants of all arms and sapper sergeants of cavalry to be \$10; that of sergeants of companies, not including sergeants of engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps, to be \$30; that of corporals of companies to be \$20, that of private soldiers, including second class privates of engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps, to be \$11; that of all company musicians who are over eighteen years of age to be \$13; that of all company musicians under eighteen years of age to be \$8; that of corporals of engineers, ordnance, and signal corps to be \$25; that of all other enlisted men, including first class privates of engineers, ordnance, and the Signal Corps, not modified by this act, to remain as at present provided by law.

Sec. 2. That so much of the act of July 28, 1866, as provides for wagoners and artificers as part of the company organization, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That non-commissioned officers, while receiving the pay provided for in this act, shall not be entitled to the benefit of that portion of the act of May 15, 1873, which provides for increased pay on account of longevity of service, but shall continue to receive all the benefits of the act of Aug. 4, 1854.

H. R. 3947, by Mr. Blackburn: Allows 2d Lient. Thos. J. Clay \$77.75 for a period during which he rendered service, but was not legally entitled to pay, his temporary commission having expired by constitutional limitation, the Senate not having confirmed his appointment.

H. R. 3953, by Mr. Willis, for the relief of D. Q. Rousseau: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore D. Q. Rousseau, late a first lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, to the rank held by him at the time he was wholly retired from the service, with directions to the Secretary of War, on account of his disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to place him on the retired list, without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law: *Provided*, That he receive no pay or allowances for the time he was out of service other than that already received at the time of his muster-out: *Provided further*, That he receive no pension while on the retired list.

H. R. 3990, by Mr. Spaulding: Gives 2d Lient. Saml. R. Douglas, 7th Infantry, \$236 for personal property lost by the burning of a wagon train by the Indians.

H. R. 3996, by Mr. Straut, recites the record of Richard W. Johnson, Brig.-Genl. U. S. A., retired, and states that by the Crawford Act he was reduced from a Major-General to a Brigadier-General, thereby implying a reproach upon the stainless record of a soldier whose honorable wounds incapacitated him for further service: Therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the said Richard W. Johnson be, and is hereby, exempted from the operations of said act of March 3, 1875; and that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to restore to the said Richard W. Johnson the rank of Major-General on the retired list of the Army, to take effect on the date of the above act of March 3, 1875.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

S. 1143, by Mr. Voorhees, to restore Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey to the active from the retired list of the Navy. *Whereas*, Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey was heretofore placed on the retired list of the Navy in consequence of defective sight; and *Whereas*, said Stavey has been re-examined by a medical board of survey appointed by the Secretary of the Navy about the first day of November, 1878, and pronounced by said board to be perfectly competent to perform all of his duties at sea; therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate to the Senate said Nicholas H. Stavey, now an assistant paymaster on the retired list of the Navy, for restoration as an assistant paymaster on the active list of the Navy, with the same rank held by him at the date of his retirement: *Provided, however*, That the said Stavey shall not, by reason of such restoration to the active list, be entitled to any arrears of pay.

H. R. 3896, by Mr. Wait, appropriates \$160,000 for continuing the works of improvement at the New London Navy-yard, in the State of Connecticut.

H. R. 3907, by Mr. Phelps: A bill to amend Section 1392 of the Revised Statutes, and to change the manner of the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the United States Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter all appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineer in the Navy shall be made from the grade of Cadet-Engineers, subject to the prescribed examination. Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

An ex-officer of the New York National Guard, who saw service during the war as a brigade adjutant-general, sends us a sharp criticism upon the report of Adj.-Gen. Townsend. Our correspondent says:

He labors under the impression, that he, sitting in his cosy office at Albany, can make Regulars of his guardsmen. How ridiculous this impression. In fact, towards the end of his report he rather unwillingly admits that in street-fighting, repressing mob violence, etc., the National Guardsman can be more depended upon than his beloved Regular. Such is the fact. The Regular fights on such occasions because he is ordered to do so. The National Guardsman fights because with him life, property, wife, children, neighbors and friends, are in peril, and he knows he must make an effort to save them. Hence the Guardsman always does well, exceedingly well, on such occasions; and I would like to have General Townsend name a case where the N. G. of N. Y. did not do their duty as well as any Regulars, if not better. It sounds funny to hear Gen. Townsend declaim against the *parading* of the N. G. He knows that every organization has to parade seven times every year in order to obtain their share of that mine of gold called the "parade fund." It has always been understood that a parade means a public appearance in military array of the command. If a parade in-doors would be sufficient, why, in the name of all red tape, has not the Adjutant-General seen fit to inform his troops to that effect? If street-parades are such a crying evil, why has he not stopped them? He has had the power, but not used it; and now he blames his men for doing what he so easily could have prevented. I ask: Is this fair?

Gen. Townsend sneers at the civil organizations and by-laws that run, so to speak, alongside of the military organizations. This shows how very little he knows of the inside workings of the system he has undertaken to rule and control. Any man who has had experience in the ranks of the N. G., knows well that the fines, imposed in accordance with these by-laws and quietly collected by the Treasurer,

without the fuss and circumstance of a Court-martial, are far more efficacious in maintaining order and discipline in the N. G. than the dread punishments laid down in the awful Military Code. And here is the right place to say that General T. has altogether lost sight of one little point, that however, at every turn baffles his efforts to make Regulars, of his men. That little point is, that these men, high or low (the A. G. O. at Albany always excepted) are volunteers, who serve as soldiers of their own free will, without compensation, without hope of gaining anything thereby, from a sense of patriotism, which deserves something better than abuse from the great chief at Albany. If they can have a little fun, once in a while, they like it, of course, being mostly young men. If they thereby "fritter away" money belonging to the State, it is the Adjutant-General's business to prevent it or to regain the money thus spent from the bondsmen of the officer, who has thus "frittered away" a single dollar belonging to the State. I claim that here Gen. T. has admitted a fault of his own or of his subordinates.

Once for all: Gen. Townsend cannot introduce into the State of New York the military system of Germany; it is hateful there and impossible here. If he wants to promote the efficiency of the National Guard, he should, in the first place, be on friendly terms with his command, well remembering that they are not his hired slaves who must stand still and swallow abuse and insults. Next he should make himself familiar with the system in its lowest strata, and then, perhaps, he could do some good. I do not suppose that he is willing to take any advice, but still I feel inclined to suggest that he could work wonders were he to procure the abolition of the elective system and introduce the competitive examination for any office from the corporals up to the major-generals. Could he besides procure some legislation, appropriating some pecuniary help to commissioned officers, he would soon have a set of men to assist him in "setting up" the Guard—men who could enforce discipline, because they did not have to thank their subordinates for their positions.

J. P. H.

We have published the views of this correspondent because we wish to give all sides a chance to be heard. That the N. Y. militia succeeded in accomplishing the purpose for which they were turned out against mobs at various times is true, but that they accomplished their task better or are better suited to this style of warfare than Regulars is a mistaken impression. In other States where in 1877 the riots had assumed larger proportions than in New York, the militia turned out to be a complete failure. The mere appearance of one company of Regulars at a place where whole regiments of militia had been jeered at, and even stoned, restored order at once. In Altoona, Pa., Col. Hamilton, now of the 5th Artillery, cleared the enclosure in front of the depot of a mob of thousands with one company of Regulars, without a shot being fired or a bayonet used—and why? because the mob knew that the Regulars would fire if told to. We know that the introduction of German discipline or even that of the Regular Army into the National Guard is impracticable—but our correspondent should not forget that the first purpose of the State authorities in keeping militia is after all to have in emergencies a body of men who will do what they are told, and that the principal exertions of officers who mean well with the National Guard are directed towards teaching the National Guard of all the States this. It is surprising that anybody who claims as large an experience as our correspondent, should make such statements as those contained in his article. He may understand the National Guard, but he evidently knows nothing about the Regular Army, and apparently shares the wholly unfounded prejudice against the Regular Army, who are none the less to be depended upon for the loyalty of a citizen because they thoroughly understand the necessity of obedience as a soldier.

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Directors of the National Rifle Association was held on Feb. 7, 1882, with Gen. Molinoux in the chair. The treasurer reported the amount of funds turned over to him by his predecessor to be \$1,231.98, which he was directed to deposit in American Exchange Bank.

After Gen. Wingate had reported progress in rebuilding butts at west end of range, he announced the receipt of the following cablegram, dated Feb. 6, on the International Rifle Match:

Wingate, National Rifle Ass'n, New York:

We waive proof marks. Cannot possible guarantee return match.

HALFORD.

The board decided to take no further action in the matter until an answer was received to the letter written by Gen. Wingate, which would be about Feb. 15.

The president announced standing committees for the year as follows:

Range—Gen. Geo. Wingate. Cola. J. G. Story and G. D. Scott. Finance—Gen. S. R. Smith, Hon. D. W. Judd, Maj. G. S. Schermerhorn. Prizes—Gen. R. Oliphant, Maj. G. L. Morse, Mr. F. H. Holton.

Gen. Wingate moved that a committee, to consist of the President, Gen. A. C. Barnes, and Hon. D. W. Judd, be selected to take into consideration the matter of State aid during 1882, with power to act in the matter of offering the Creedmoor range to the State military authorities for encampment ground of National Guard troops, with reservation of 200 yards range at west and 600 yards range at east end, etc.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Seabury, McLeer, and Schermerhorn, was appointed to arrange with the L. I. R. R. Co. in regard to transportation to and from Creedmoor.

The question as to desirability of removing range from Creedmoor to some more convenient place was also discussed, without action being taken. The question of a spring meeting was referred to the Executive Committee, to report at next meeting. The secretary was authorized to hire rooms for office of association, at a rate not exceeding \$25 per month.

A resolution was also passed granting all the affiliating members of rifle clubs and organizations the privilege of membership of the association, without extra charge, and the same privilege to be granted to all the members of companies of the National Guard on payment of \$10 per company.

SECOND NEW YORK BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, formerly of the 3d (now 2d) Brigade, has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. Gen. Varian is the oldest officer of the New York National Guard, with which he has been identified for nearly 40 years, having first en-



listed in the famous Washington Greys (8th regiment) in 1844. He was appointed captain in 1848, and served as such till the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was elected colonel, which position he held till his appointment as brigadier-general and assignment to the command of the 3d Brigade in 1863. The General is very popular with all classes of the National Guard, and his loss is universally regretted. The 2d Brigade consists of the 7th, 8th, 69th, and 71st regiments, commanded by Colonels Clark, Scott, Cavanagh, and Vose, respectively, and the next question which naturally arises is on whom will the mantle descend. Col. Clark is the senior colonel, and would no doubt make an admirable brigadier-general; but he is justly very proud of being colonel of the 7th, and we are rather inclined to the belief that in this case Alexander will prefer to remain Alexander. Of Col. Cavanagh it is also said that he prefers his present position, thus leaving only Colonels Vose and Scott to choose from. As both these officers are capable, and as Colonel Vose is reported to possess particular qualities which adapt him for a brigadier-general, there is no doubt but that a competent successor to Gen. Varian will be appointed.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—COL. EMMONS CLARK.—There was a very large attendance secured at the presentation of the marksmen's badges on Friday evening, February 3d, by Gen. A. C. Barnes, Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. The presentation was preceded by a dress parade and review. Every man was on the spot at the command "fall in," and in a very few minutes the ten companies stood formed and ready for the summons of Adjutant's call, which was sounded precisely at the time announced. The formation of the battalion passed off as smoothly as clockwork and without a flaw, and when all the companies had taken their position, the line, in spite of the immense size of the hall, occupied nearly three sides of it. An excellent present was given to the regimental commander and the subsequent exercises in the manual, under command of Col. Clark, were executed in a manner to defy the most captious critic. The 1st sergeants, who were ordered to the front and centre in double time, responded promptly and made their reports and returned to their posts in faultless military style. The parade passed off without break from beginning to end, and was amongst the handsomest we ever witnessed. Col. Clark was justly complimented on it by General Barnes and his party.

After parade the ranks were opened, and the reviewing party having passed through, the command was wheeled into columns of companies and formed into close column on the centre company; the right companies then wheeling about by fours and, each company taking wheeling distance, the march past the reviewing officer commenced. It is a pity that in making the second wheel there was not room enough; this threw several of the commands more or less out of shape, and thus marred an otherwise faultless execution. However the companies regained their alignments in each case in sufficient time to pass the reviewing party in perfect manner.

The review being over, the marksmen were at once brought to the front by the Adjutant, and General Barnes proceeded to the presentation of the badges, prefacing with a neat and appropriate address, in which he congratulated the 7th on its prominent standing as a firing organization, its place as such in the National Guard being the first, and its present number of marksmen 336, or 40 per cent. of the whole enrollment of the troops of the State. Among the 212 companies composing this force Company C of the 7th (of which he was formerly a member) took the first rank with a percentage of 73; Co. H, second, with 68 per cent.; Co. B, fifth, with 59 per cent.; Co. F, next, with 56 per cent., and Co. I, tenth, with 52 per cent. The percentage of the regiment was 52.40. Thirteen of the marksmen had qualified as such seven years in succession, a remarkable and highly creditable feat which he highly commended. He concluded by stating that in all other countries decorations are conferred for the reward of meritorious soldiers, while in this the only thing of the kind provided is the marksmen's badge, and in view of the fact that the latter can only be won by means of hard, honest work, and that the winner can only acquire his right to it by his own individual performance before the but, he enjoined the marksmen not to lose sight of the high value and importance of the badges, but to regard them as rewards fairly won for proficiency in one of the most important duties of a good soldier.

General Barnes was accompanied by Col. J. G. Story, Col. J. M. Varnum, Col. E. H. Sanford, Major A. L. David, Major W. G. Burton.

At the drill on the occasion of the reception given to veterans and honorary members on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, Company F, Capt. D. Appleton, certainly sustained, if not surpassed, its previous high reputation as a well drilled organization. The command, exclusive of guards, etc., presented a front of 32 full files, just about the right size for advantageous manœuvring in the large drill room of the armory of the 7th. The first glance at the bearing and carriage of the men showed that each one thoroughly understood what was required and intended to contribute his share to the success of the whole. The veterans were convinced that former days were no better than these, so far as drilling capacity goes, and that the honor of the 7th is safe in such hands as Company F. After being inspected the company was marched from its own parade ground, by a right forward fours right, to the place from which the march in review was to start, and the reviewing party having passed through the ranks, the command close order march was given at once, and the company, broken into column of platoons, marched past the reviewing stand in very handsome style. Having gained the end of the hall the platoons wheeled into line and the company passed again, this time in full company front with perfect alignments, firm step, and exact cadence, under the continuous applause of the audience. The ceremonious part of the programme being now ended, the band ceased playing and the drill proper began.

From this point the performance became rather uninteresting to a military correspondent, because the company performed its task so well as to leave him no room to criticize, and Othello's occupation was gone. Drill began with a march in column of fours, which was presently formed into column of twos and then brought back to fours. The company then, after turning the next corner of the hall, performed an oblique march clean across the hall in compact, steady formation without faltering in the alignments, resumed the direct march, passed around the hall, formed line to the front by the command right front into line, each fours arriving in its place in a mathematically accurate manner, and bringing the muskets to the carry like one man. Right forward fours right was next, then a short and well performed double time, another good left oblique, fours left next, another handsome march in line, and then the company again formed column of fours to the right and came into line in a fine manner at the command right front into line double time. The performance was now changed to manœuvring by platoons. The first command was right by platoon, which was well executed, as was the subsequent forming of company to the left oblique. The company performed several good marches and wheels in platoon front, marched in double column of fours, and formed line to the front from

this formation—a movement repeatedly performed and particularly handsome. After platoon drill, line was formed: single rank distance was taken and some fine company front marches and wheels, to the evident delight of the spectators, were executed. A right forward fours right from single rank was executed with exact distances and perfect unanimity of all the fours in wheeling at the same time, and this formed one of the "showiest" movements of the evening. Platoon movements, wheels, obliques, formation of line to right, left, front, double times, etc., were repeated up to the expiration of the drill time, when arms were stacked and the company marched out of the hall by the first Sergeant in first class military style. The only part of the performance open to criticism is the long delay of the first Sergeant, for some reason we were not able to determine, in turning over the company, and his position during the formation of the same and roll call. Par. 180, Upton's Tactics, will teach him that his place is 6 yards in its front—in this case he had more than double that distance. There was an almost continuous round of applause during the whole drill, which was out of place at a military performance, much as the company deserved commendation. Such applause is customary enough in the National Guard, but is not to be commended.

We have received invitations to an entertainment of the 4th Co. (D), Capt. Kipp, at the armory of the 7th, on Friday evening, Feb. 17. Of course, like other affairs of the 7th, this will also be well managed and prove entirely successful. The second promenade concert of the 7th regiment, this time under the auspices of the Veteran Association, will be given on Saturday evening, Feb. 18, 1892, at the armory. An excellent programme is promised. We acknowledge receipt of tickets for the entertainment.

**THIRTIETH NEW YORK.**—COL. D. E. AUSTEN.—During the battalion drill on Friday evening, Feb. 3, the first of the series lately announced in orders by Col. Austen, the regiment, although representatives of all the companies were present, had to be consolidated into eight commands of sixteen files each. Companies F and H being present in such small numbers that they had to be broken up and distributed amongst the remaining companies. This looks bad for the regiment at a time when all the organizations of the National Guard seem to be imbued with new life and trying to recruit up their depleted companies, and still worse for the two companies concerned, especially if what is stated is true, that their condition is the consequence of want of life in their general management. Companies should be sufficiently strong to make at least a creditable show at drill, and if this is impossible they had better be disbanded.

When the adjutant had turned over his command, Col. Austen, who had charge of the drill in person, ordered in place rest, and then proceeded to read some extracts of the lecture on "Militia Reform Without Legislation," recently held by Gen. Rodenbough before the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island, which was at the time published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—a sensible proceeding and capable of bearing good results if listened to in proper spirit. He also alluded again to the project of adding a gymnasium to the armory, and pointed out its advantages both with reference to the efficiency of the regiment and to the health of individual members. This "talk" took considerable time, so that the actual drill was cut short. It began with an ordinarily executed manual of arms, most of which was devoted to perfecting the men in throwing up their muskets for inspection, a much neglected movement, in which most of our State organizations are very deficient. Marching in column of fours was next in order. This was well enough so far as cadence and distances are concerned, but in all wheels by fours the pivot men showed a remarkable want of knowledge—a deficiency chargeable to the lack of supervision and proper instruction at company drills. The battalion made some formations on right into line, marched in double column and company front, and deployed column several times. This, as well as the manual on the march, could have been much better, but this being the first drill of the season, and there not being sufficient room for the proper performance of some of the movements, we will pass it without criticism. The lieutenant-colonel exhibited the want of knowledge as to the requirements of the present tactics, which we have had occasion to mention at the inspection of the 13th last fall. He evidently did not know how to post markers and guides, so that the colonel had to do most of this work himself. In several instances he posted himself in front of the guides when verifying their alignments instead of standing behind them.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—COL. R. VOSE.—Battalion drills of the season opened on Monday evening, Feb. 6, with Companies I, G, and H, under command of Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer. To facilitate instruction and to adapt the size of the battalion to that of the small hall, the three companies were equalized into four commands of eight files each, the men thus rendered supernumerary being utilized for guard, etc. The 71st on this night inaugurated an excellent rule which it would be well to observe strictly all through the National Guard. All men in uniform who reported after the hour stipulated for the commencement of drill were turned off and will be fined. This is the only way to secure punctuality. Col. Palmer, after the adjutant had assigned the company commanders, guides, etc., at once opened ranks and began with the manual of arms, which, on account of the companies not being accustomed to work together, did not go off very smoothly at the beginning, but when the men had become used to the commands of the instructor they began to execute the motions gradually in a more uniform manner, so that the drill towards the end was quite a creditable performance. On account of its being the initial battalion drill of the season no great variety of marching manœuvres were attempted, the only movements executed being marches in column of fours and in company front, tolerably well performed and repeated numerous times. Col. Palmer again demonstrated his admirable capacity as an instructor.

**NEW YORK.**—The non-commissioned officers of the 13th regiment will give a review and reception at the armory (Brooklyn) on Tuesday evening, February 21, for which we have received handsome invitations.

At the meeting held Thursday evening, Feb. 2, the Old Guard elected the following officers: Major, Geo. W. McLean; Captain first company, Thos. F. Morris; Captain second company, Henry L. Farris; Sen. 1st Lieut., P. S. Belton; Junior 1st Lieut., Benj. Gurney; Senior 2d Lieut., Wm. H. Osborne; Junior 2d Lieut., G. H. Withams. Color Sergeants—Chas. G. Child, Chas. E. Boatwick. Sergeants—First Company—Isaac E. Hoagland, Alex. Slater, John W. Browning, E. Duncan Sniffen. Second Company—E. P. Sanderson, Peter Kenny, E. A. Clusmann, E. B. Britton. Corporals—First Company—J. A. Clusmann, E. B. Britton, J. H. Horton, Geo. S. Plympton.

We have received invitations to the drill and reception of the 12th regiment, at Madison Square Garden, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, when the regiment will pass in review

before Gen. Grant. The drill commences at 8 P.M. and dancing at 9.30. The 12th is busily preparing for the occasion.

Co. K, 47th regt. (Rodger's Greys), gave a reception on Thursday evening, February 9th, at the Armory, Brooklyn, which was attended by a large audience, and proved a complete success. The affair was well conducted and arranged, and was attended by a number of outside military guests in uniform.

The 11th regiment has at last found a place of worship in the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was tendered for the purpose by the Pastor, Rev. C. C. Lasby. On Sunday afternoon, February 5, the regiment, about 300 strong, marched from the Armory, Grand and Centre streets, to the Church, where it listened to an appropriate sermon by its Chaplain, the Rev. C. C. Welding. At the conclusion of the services, Col. Unbekant, surrounded by his officers, advanced to the altar rails and thanked Mr. Lasby on behalf of the regiment.

Kolts' Post, No. 32, G. A. R., held their third annual masquerade ball for the benefit of the Relief fund, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, on Wednesday evening, February 8th. There was a large attendance and lots of fun, and the guests, most of whom remained till a late hour in the morning, declared that they had a very pleasant time.

The Washington Greys (8th regiment) are making extensive preparations for their ninety-sixth annual reception at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 22d. The committee is pushing its work in an energetic manner, and an entertainment equal, if not superior, to any of the same kind given in previous years may be expected. Dancing will commence at 8 P. M. to the music of the 8th regiment band. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—After the recent excitement in militia circles matters have quieted down, and with the exception of the canvassing and canvassing by the candidates and their friends for the various positions of commanding officers, there is very little doing at present. So far as can be judged, the position as regards the elections yet to be held remains about the same as last week. Elections in the 6th, 1st, and 5th regiments took place this week, and probably next week elections for brigadier-generals will be ordered. Maj. Merrill, commanding the 1st Battalion Light Art., has resigned Adj. Ingalls and Paymaster Swan.

The National Lancers will give a military levee at their armory, No. 1 Bulfinch street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, for which they have sent us handsome invitations.

Major Bliss A. Young, commanding the First Battalion of Cavalry, has made the following appointments upon his Staff: J. P. Frost, Adjutant; S. B. Newton, Quartermaster; M. W. Fitzsimmons, Paymaster, and W. H. Emery, Surgeon.

The election for Colonel of the 6th has resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 34; Necessary to a choice, 18; Major Smith M. Decker, 21; Colonel Melvin Beal, 12; Lieut.-Col. Albert Pinder, 1. The election of Lieut.-Col. resulted as follows: Major Henry G. Green, 20; Major Henry Parsons, 3; Lieut.-Col. Pinder, 5; Capt. Josiah W. Bride, 1. An election for Major of the First Battalion was then held with the following result: Captain C. F. Woodward, 21; Captain C. H. Richardson, 11; Captain F. W. Holden, 1; Captain G. V. E. French, 1. The election for Major of the Second Battalion then followed with the following result: Whole number of votes, 33; necessary for a choice, 17; Captain Josiah W. Bride, 25; Captain C. H. Richardson, 2; Captain C. F. A. Francis, 3; Captain George E. Goodrich, 2; Captain Beauford, 1; Captain Henry N. Spring had 1. All the newly-elected officers made speeches of acceptance. The elections occupied but an hour, and the results were evidently quite satisfactory, judging by the good feeling that prevailed among the officers.

The ballot for Colonel of the Fifth was taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 23; necessary to a choice, 12; W. A. Bancroft had 17; L. C. Lane, 6; G. F. Frost, 3; Alonzo Richardson, 14; John L. Curtis, 4; blank, 2. The first ballot for Major resulted as follows: N. A. Thompson, 4; J. L. Curtis, 8; H. A. Snow, 8; J. E. Phipps, 1; blank, 2. There was no choice. Captain Snow then declined the honor, and asked his friends not to vote for him. The second ballot was then taken with the following result: John L. Curtis, 16; N. A. Thompson, 6; J. E. Phipps, 4; blank, 1. Captain Curtis was declared elected; and received the congratulations of the officers.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE IN NEW YORK, 1881.

We present the following summary of the annual report on the rifle practice of the National Guard, S. N. Y., for the year 1881, by Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Inspector General of Rifle Practice:

The practice was somewhat delayed and impaired by the uncertainty which attended the presentation of the new military code to the Legislature, because had this code been approved the rifle practice would have taken place in camp. The general principles laid down for the government of the practice during the year were:

"1st. Rifle practice to be considered a part of the regular drill and not a diversion.

"2d. A very moderate amount of 'required' duty, but great strictness in exacting it.

"3d. A preference for the practical work likely to be required in actual service, leaving purely expert practice for volunteers.

"4th. Following up individual exercise with general firing in ranks.

"5th. Strict preservation of discipline as paramount to all other military duty."

The most important change of the year has been the reduction of classes in individual practice, from four to three, involving a reduced amount of this kind of duty required, to afford the necessary opportunity for the course of firing in ranks. The result of the experiment is a signal success. The several classes, as carried out during the year, are then described.

**Firing in Ranks.**—Volley and file firing, the natural sequence of individual practice, was instituted in 1880 and has been successfully continued. It was found that under the novel conditions, involving accelerated action and increased excitement, good individual shots were apt to deteriorate in the ranks. This shows the importance of habituating the men to the precise kind of firing they will be called upon for in active service. It is safe to say that no body of troops unaccustomed to actual firing, and to firing at a mark, can present an effective front to a resolute enemy, but it may be added that individual practice alone will not produce the highest efficiency, and that firing in ranks is the most important and practical portion of the rifle practice drill. It has been observed that file firing usually results in lower scores than the volley firing by the same organization. This must be attributed to the hurry and nervousness which attend upon individual responsibility. Very careful instruction and caution should therefore precede the file firing, and be renewed in the interval between the courses. The use of



blank cartridges for firing in ranks would save some expense, and would accustom the men to the noise and recoil of the piece. The General, however, says in this respect that he "fears a relaxation of carefulness in the more important matter of aiming." The rifleman who has just been instructed in individual practice how to hit a mark will try to hit it with ball cartridge from the ranks, even though he may have no means of knowing the exact result. It is not only natural for him to do so, but he is inspired by a spirit of emulation on behalf of his company or squad which is only secondary to his ambition for personal success. If, on the other hand, he is conscious that he is only firing in the air, he will very likely not aim at all, and simply go through the process as in ordinary loading and firing drill, without ammunition—mechanically.

**Armory Practice.**—During the winter months it is incumbent on officers to prepare their men for the range, by aiming and position drill in the armories. There is, however, I am sorry to say, a want of sufficient attention to this duty. In consequence of this neglect the men go upon the range without a knowledge of the fundamental principles which have to be taught hurriedly on the ground, or disregarded altogether. The best record in the field is made by organizations which are most faithful to the preparatory work.

**Field Practice.**—The occasions for out door practice were limited to two days, and the volunteer day for the marksmen's badge, the first general practice being the only required field day. This day was devoted to individual instruction, all the ranges being covered without regard to qualifications. Those failing, however, to make a score of 25 and upwards, at 200 and 500 yards, were permitted to return, and by shooting through the 2d class again render the entire score valid. Special attention is called to this equalization of duty obtained by requiring the short range work of marksmen, and by familiarizing recruits with at least the distances and positions of the 1st class. A review of the fundamentals is always in order and beneficial in any system of education, while a soldier who is fit to be in the ranks at all should never be left in total ignorance of any duty however difficult that may suddenly devolve upon him under serious circumstances. On the afternoon of this day the men were assembled by platoons and taught to fire in ranks. The second general practice was a repetition—voluntary—of the first day. Practice in matches to facilitate private exercise and for the encouragement of rifle associations, have been permitted, in many of which the men were by authority enabled to qualify in the regular classes.

**Method of Computing the Figure of Merit.**—For computing the relative standing of organizations in class practice, the members are taken by classes as they are found at the close of the season and credited accordingly. Each 3d class man 0, 2d class man 20, 1st class 60, marksman 100. The aggregate divided by the strength of the organization at last inspection determined the figure of merit. In ranks the percentage of the possible score made by those present and practicing is taken, viz.: Each shot in the stripe or bull's-eye 5, centre 4, outer 2. Under this plan the ignoring of absentees as a factor in the computation, is offset by the omission of credit for shots delivered that missed the target. It is conceded also that the nicer discriminations of class practice are not applicable, and the work is to be judged solely by its probable effect upon an opposing column. Thus many of the "outer" shots would disable an enemy, but not as many as those which reach the centre or stripe, by as much as extremities are less broad and vulnerable than bodies. Hence the propriety of a graded valuation for hits. The general figure of merit is ascertained by averaging the results obtained in class practice and firing in ranks respectively. Organizations which entirely neglected firing in ranks suffered, and justly, by this method.

**Results Obtained.**—For the detailed results of the regular practice and of the innovation outlined the general refers to subjoined tables, etc., which will hereafter be printed in the general orders of the State. The total number of marksmen qualified during the year 1881 was 2,094. The number who practiced at least once on a field range was 6,541. The number who had no rifle practice was 6,294.

	1881.	1880.
Percentage of Marksmen to whole number enrolled.....	16.31	15.57
Percentage of those practicing.....	50.96	67.92
Percentage of absentees.....	49.04	32.08

AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT.

	1881.	1880.
Individual firing class.....	23.27	26.20
Firing in ranks.....	37.57	10.49
General figure.....	30.42	18.34

The reduction in the number of "marksmen" is not especially regretted. There is still a larger number of experts than could ever probably be utilized as sharpshooters. It might be well in each organization to collect the best shots, not exceeding ten per cent. of the total strength in the company or squad by themselves, to make a specialty of rifle practice and skirmish drill, while the main body exercise principally in close order with mass firing. A very serious matter is the absenteeism which pulls down the figure of merit so heavily. The importance of strictly requiring this duty cannot be too forcibly impressed upon commanding officers. The following is the figure of merit of the different organizations for the year 1881:

Organization.	Strength last inspection.	Number practicing.	Figure of Merit.	General.
By Division.				
1. Eighth.....	1278	565	46.29	23.59
2. Second.....	2690	1547	40.26	37.61
3. First.....	5432	3029	39.18	25.46
4. Third.....	998	399	39.46	24.35
5. Fifth.....	1533	647	24.64	15.33
6. Sixth.....			Returns incomplete.	
By Brigade.				
1. Third.....	2601	1635	42.22	31.78
2. Fourteenth.....	1201	812	48.49	22.75
3. Eleventh.....	1563	862	42.11	29.21
4. Fifth.....	1000	654	40.58	25.09
5. Seventh.....	917	100	40.80	20.18
6. Eighth.....	1202	547	34.64	23.44
7. First.....	2756	1343	34.99	18.77
8. Ninth.....	357	118	35.46	14.78
9. Tenth.....	498	71		9.73
10. Fourth.....			No returns.	
11. Sixth.....			No returns.	
By Regiment.				
1. Seventh.....	855	602	54.24	50.57
2. Twenty-third.....	660	403	43.33	35.33
3. 17th Battalion.....	282	95	50.45	24.04
4. Eighth.....	429	290	44.29	28.02
5. Forty-eighth.....	334	176	35.75	31.52
6. Twelfth.....	440	261	48.20	37.68

7. Fourteenth.....	479	265	44.95	24.38
8. Seventy-fourth.....	437	163	49.55	18.55
9. Sixty-fifth.....	425	197	40.88	23.01
10. Forth-seventh.....	462	251	40.29	23.33
11. Thirteenth.....	569	382	37.78	25.38
12. Seventy-first.....	607	336	34.90	25.44
13. Thirty-second.....	369	167	39.80	19.78
14. Ninth.....	656	393	32.94	22.53
15. Twenty-second.....	581	252	33.49	19.14
16. Twenty-first.....	389	264	18.81	33.21
17. 10th Battalion.....	223	70	35.46	16.60
18. Fifth.....	480	270	33.50	16.17
19. Sixty-ninth.....	708	375	25.21	16.30
20. Eleventh.....	587	164	30.39	9.54
21. 16th Battalion.....	256	175	16.91	17.48
22. Fifty-first.....	419	64		6.58
23. 35th Battalion.....	171	44		Returns incomplete.
24. 26th Battalion.....	No returns made.			

By Company.				
1. C. 7th Regt.....	86	81	63.54	82.56
2. H. 7th Regt.....	90	71	60.66	75.55
3. 23d Sep. Co.....	75	58	74.04	58.66
4. 9th Sep. Co.....	58	36	53.11	75.51
5. B. 7th Regt.....	101	77	53.52	64.75
6. F. 7th Regt.....	99	84	50.14	53.12
7. Troop I.....	54	34	49.60	62.52
8. B. 23d Regt.....	65	42	60.77	50.91
9. 17th Sep. Co.....	68	68	50.29	59.70
10. I. 7th Regt.....	86	49	59.33	44.89
11. B. 12th Regt.....	57	45	56.97	45.61
12. F. 12th Regt.....	44	11	75.56	25.90
13. 20th Sep. Co.....	64	29	45.16	57.18
14. 30th Sep. Co.....	55	41	45.50	56.36

212 companies shot. We give only those which made over fifty per cent.

In addition to this table, showing the figure of merit of organizations, the General has prepared a list of the marksmen and sharpshooters, viz., marksmen of the 7th year or those who have annually qualified since the institution of the marksmen's order. Total 96, divided as follows: 7th regiment, 13; 12th, 9; 8th, 9; 71st, 8; 48th, 6; 47th, 6; 9th, 6; 23d, 5; 14th, 5; 69th, 4; Batt. E, 3; 1st Div. 2; Dept. of Rifle Practice, 2; 5th Brigade, 2; 13th regiment, 2; 21st, 2; 16th Batt., 2; 22d regiment, 2; 11th, 1; 74th, 1; 20th Sep. Co., 1; 2d Div., 1; 5th Div., 1; 8th Div., 1; 3d Brigade, 1; 65th regiment, 1.

There were 109 who had qualified six years in succession, divided as follows: 7th regiment, 29; 48th, 9; 23d, 8; 69th, 5; Battery E, 5; 8th regiment, 5; 47th, 5; 9th, 5; 71st, 5; 13th, 4; 23d, 4; 14th, 4; Batt. N, 3; 2d Div., 2; 12th regiment, 2; 20th Sep. Co., 2; 21st regiment, 2; 32d, 2; 8th Div., 1; 3d Div., 1; 3d Brigade, 1; 16th Batt., 1; 5th regiment, 1; 74th, 1; 21st, 1.

The sharpshooters, men who have scored 40 and upwards out of the possible 50 during this year, were 83 in number, divided as follows: 35th Batt., 10; 20th Sep. Co., 7; 48th regiment, 7; 7th, 7; 9th Sep. Co., 6; 65th regiment, 5; 23d, 4; 17th Batt., 3; 12th regiment, 3; 71st, 3; 8th, 2; 14th, 2; 69th, 2; 10th Batt., 2; Battery E, 2; 2d Sep. Co., 2; 35th Company, 2; 3d Div., 1; 8th Div., 1; 1st Div., 1; 9th Brigade, 1; 74th regiment, 1; 9th, 1; 13th, 1; 6th Sep. Co., 1; 13th Co., 1; 31st Co., 1; 32d Co., 1.

**Rifle Practice in Camp.**—The General does not take kindly to the proposition for rifle instruction during a tour of camp duty, and quotes from the experience of a well known officer of the Connecticut N. G. in support of the abandonment of this idea. These arguments are: "Connecticut had rifle practice in camp but one year (1873). It was a failure for the following reasons: "1. Lack of target accommodation for the force. "The attendance at company and battalion drills was seriously broken in upon by excuses either real or simulated in consequence of target practice at the same hour. "2. The routine of camp duty at any time is so engrossing that the addition of target practice requires so much additional attention that it cannot be carried out systematically, and without system it is a failure. "3. In a small camp (say one regiment for six days), and with proper accommodations, rifle practice can be carried out with good results. It must, however, necessarily cut into other camp duties in any case."

**The Skirmisher's Match.**—Of this contest the General says: "Although not under official supervision, this match possesses many elements of practical value. Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., interested himself especially in it, and warmly applauded the exploits of some of the New York marksmen. The conditions of the match were devised by Generals Upton and Getty, U. S. A., and it was shot at Greedmore during the fall meeting, 1881. It was won by Capt. John Cavanagh, U. S. Engineers, Sergt. Van Housen and Dolan, 12th New York, and McNevin, 13th, winning the other prizes." "I would strongly recommend that this form of practice should be encouraged by the State." After a full description of the ranges in use by the troops of the State, the General adds a tabulated statement of the expenses of these grounds during the past year, and prior to 1881. There were twenty-seven of these ranges throughout the State, the amount expended in 1881 being \$4,100, previous to 1881 \$90,725. Total allowance to ranges, \$94,825.

**Ammunition and Transportation.**—The State allowance for ammunition was 30 rounds for each officer and man enrolled, and one transportation, not exceeding 50 cents, for each person actually present on the first day of general practice. The amount of ammunition actually expended, as reported by the Chief of Ordnance was \$68,630 rounds, and the actual cost of transportation was \$2,206.39. A number of commands have alleged as an excuse for failing to practice the cost of transportation to the nearest range, in excess of the State allowance. To obviate this in future, I would recommend that to each organization remote from a division range, which will establish and maintain a range of its own, the State should allow a sum in commutation of transportation toward the support of the range.

**Expenses of the Department.**—The expenses under the modified plan have been materially reduced, and I call your attention to the saving effected with pleasure, as the statistics show an amount of practical work done which will compare favorably, under the circumstances, with any previous year. The total expenditures for the year and for that preceding have been as follows:

	1881.	1880.
Services.....	\$2,350 00	\$2,450 00
Office expenses, printing, etc.....	508 07	1,762 84
Printing G. O., No. 2, c. s.....	504 00	
Travelling expenses.....	21 05	261 12
Decorations, 1880, issued in 1881.....	410 94	3,310 40
Decorations, 1881.....	289 25	
Prizes.....		1,087 00
Range appropriations.....	4,100 00	7,600 00
Soorers, etc.....	613 00	2,139 00
Repairs to rifles, used in matches, 1879.....	3,725 00	
Heifer killed on 3d Div. range.....	40 00	
Total.....	\$8,893 54	\$18,580 36

In estimating the cost of rifle practice to the State, the expenditures for ammunition and transportation of troops, which are made through the Ordnance Department, should be added to the foregoing, as follows:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Ammunition, 368,630 rounds.....	\$8,847 12	\$15,744 48	\$18,947 70
Transportation.....	2,206 39	6,052 61	7,471 60
	\$11,053 51	\$21,797 09	\$26,419 30
Total expended.....	\$19,947 07	\$40,377 45	\$47,283 09

**The State Arm.**—"The National Guard is still armed with the .50 cal. Remington rifle. A change to a good weapon of .45 cal., corresponding with that now issued by the U. S. Government, would, in my opinion, be advantageous. Besides the benefit of uniformity in this respect, it has been demonstrated that the .45 cal. piece permits of greater accuracy of aim, and is consequently a more effective weapon." The General then condemns the bright barrel and mounting of the pieces now issued to the State troops, and continues: "If a new weapon is not contemplated at an early day, I would recommend that those now in the hands of the Guard should be recalled and bronzed." The use of the rear sight (known as the Edward's sight), recommended by a board of officers in 1879, is now permitted. Models of the same have been placed in the hands of inspectors of rifle practice for the benefit of organizations which may desire to adopt it.

**Sergeant Instructors of Rifle Practice.**—Gen. Barnes says: "I would respectfully recommend the appointment of a non-commissioned officer, with the grade of sergeant, in each company, to be charged with duties relating to rifle practice. It is found that commissioned officers are sufficiently engrossed with the work of general administration and drilling in mass. The officer now proposed, under the direction of his captain, should attend to individual instruction, and also keep the various records of rifle practice. In regimental and battalion organizations he should relieve the overburdened inspector, and in separate companies would fill a place not before provided for."

He devotes considerable space to an argument on the duties of inspectors of rifle practice, in which he claims that these inspectors are clothed with power by their superiors, which entitles them to all consideration short of actual command. This is the same old story. The duties of these staff officers are merely supervisory, and they have not the slightest power to order or direct any company commander, except through the field officer in charge of the range. If these inspectors would remember this fact, the innumerable disputes and bickerings which now so often occur would not take place.

**General Remarks.**—In conclusion, the General again calls attention to the fact that the enthusiasm which led to such wonderful results in this State while rifle practice was a novelty continues to wane. Rightly controlled, the reaction should be healthful. An even balance in all martial acquirements is preferable to the unnatural development of one at the expense of the rest. During this year we have had to contend not only with the declining interest in marksmanship, but have been embarrassed by a pending change of plan and consequent delay in getting to work, by reduced appropriations, and by the disbandment of several organizations and uncertainty with reference to others. He says: "This experience renders me anxious to get upon a practical permanent basis, under which this duty will be strictly required, in connection with proper facilities for every organization, and suitable rewards and prizes for the expert work in which a portion at least of the National Guard should be proficient."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN asks: Can a member of the National Guard, New York State, who has applied for his discharge, though not having received it as yet from his company commandant, be prohibited from voting in his company during an election for lieutenant or any officer—such a case came under my notice last evening, when a man was prohibited from voting—and I thought it was not fair, though I may be wrong? ANSWER.—In last week's JOURNAL we decided that a National Guardsman whose time has expired continues subject to duty and liable to fines for non-performance of duty until he actually receives his discharge. Being still a member of the company and able to swear that he is "actual member of the... company commanded by—, and that" he is "liable to do military duty therein," he is entitled to all rights connected with the performance of such duty until formally absolved from all liabilities in his connection with the National Guard, by the actual receipt of his discharge. The matter derives further confirmation from the practice in the Regular Army, where a man who is held over his time receives all pay and allowances, and is entitled to his full rights until his discharge is given him, even though it be delayed beyond the term for which he enlisted.

A CORRESPONDENT from Fort McDowell asks: Par. 381, A. R. 81, states "all guards will turn out and present arms to officers entitled to the compliment." What officers are entitled to the compliment? A claims general officers, field officers, commanding officers, and officers of the day; B claims general officers, commanding officers, and officers of the day. ANSWER.—B is right. Field officers, when not commanding officers, are not entitled to the guard.

J. M. asks: 1. What is the price of the Army Regulations for 1881, large size, and pocket edition? 2. The price of the pocket edition of Upton's Tactics. 3. Where can a "Guide to the Ball room" be obtained? Ans.—1. They are not for sale. You may get a copy by applying to the A. G. O. 2. \$2, at Van Nostrand's, Murray street, New York City. 3. Dick and Fitzgerald, Ann street, New York City, price 50 cents to \$1.

DON JUAN asks as to the number of cadets who will graduate from West Point in June, 1882; how many vacancies there are on the retired list, and how many vacancies for 3d lieutenants up to Feb. 1, 1882. Ans.—Consult ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, and carefully for some time to come, and you will find full information on the points you mention.

E. C. G. asks: Has the Commissioner of Pensions recently issued a digest of laws governing pension and claim cases? Ans.—Yes. There are none, however, at present for distribution, but more will be printed soon. Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a copy.

CURIOSUS asks: When did the war of the Rebellion commence and when did it terminate? ANSWER.—It is technically held to have commenced April 19, 1861, and to have terminated Aug. 20, 1865.



In reference to a reply given to a correspondent in the JOURNAL of January 14, on the subject of firing on escaping prisoners, and persons who do not halt, mentioned in Colonel Henry's Catechism, Colonel Henry writes as follows: "No order exists modifying this in time of peace or making a difference on frontiers. It is the duty of a sentinel to carry out his orders; if he allows a prisoner to escape he is tried for it. At some post in the South, a few years ago, the officer of the guard or day, young Alexander, was killed by a sentinel, and no blame attached. There ought to be no half way about duty. If ordered to halt by a sentinel the order ought to be obeyed at once. There is too much trifling with this most important individual, and he should be feared and obeyed by all. In facing he should face outwards or towards the supposed direction of danger, the word from being changed to towards, as was intended. At one time it was the custom for the sentinel to face towards the individual being saluted." We agree with Colonel Henry in what he says in regard to the prevailing laxity in paying proper respect to sentries, and the general way in which orders are carried out. There are too many points

connected with guard duty which are insufficiently covered by the regulations and orders upon the subject, and there is too much latitude for individuals temporarily in charge of guards, to run them according to their own caprices and peculiar views—a matter which makes the proper performance of this most important duty extremely difficult. The want of authorized instructions on dark points in regard to guard duty is one very much felt all over the Army. What we said in the answer referred to above in regard to firing on escaping prisoners or other persons not halting when told to, was intended more to show the manner in which instructions are given and carried out in this respect under the present system, or want of system, than to indicate what should be done. Our statement that at present these matters are controlled by circumstances, and that the post commander regulates the orders in regard to them, is based on facts. For an example, we cite the custom at the post nearest to us, Governor's Island, where the sentries have positive order: not to fire on a prisoner escaping unless he takes to the water or gets into a boat. The fact that the word "from" has been changed to "towards" in the paragraph referring to saluting in the catechism, alters the whole case completely. Yet a sentry on No. 1 post, with a guard-house full of prisoners, with orders not to let them escape, in saluting faces outwards. What is the direction from which danger is expected in this case? We do not make these statements for the purpose of entering into an argument with Col. Henry, whose large experience and good sense are sufficiently well known to entitle any decision he may give to the highest credit, but simply to qualify what we said

in our previous answer concerning these matters. It is high time that the authorities in Washington should publish their decisions in regard to points of guard duty not covered by regulations and thus put a stop to this everlasting wrangling about them.

JUDD'S COLUMBIA EXERCISING AND ROWING MACHINE AND INSTANTANEOUS DOORWAY GYMNASIUM is the only practical patented exercising apparatus fit to use in your dwelling. Over one hundred exercises can be performed with it. It occupies little space. It is put up and taken down in a few seconds. No springs or rubber: always ready for use. Price \$3.50, \$9, \$11, and \$15 for club machines with extra fittings. Send for circular. Prof. J. R. Judd, 103 and 105 West 96th St., and 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

## BIRTHS.

PHILBRICK.—February 6, 1882, to the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Philbrick, 11th Infantry, a son.

## DIED.

FERRIS.—At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Feb. 4, 1882, Captain SAMUEL P. FERRIS, 4th U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army. GWTYN.—At Baltimore, Md. Feb. 6, 1882, WALTER GWTYN, formerly 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

TOMPKINS.—At New York, February 7, 1882, Colonel WILLIAM WARD TOMPKINS, formerly Captain 2d U. S. Dragoons and 10th U. S. Infantry. Funerals at services at Mo't Haven, Feb. 9. Interment at White Plains Cemetery.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Bilious Troubles.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate, in bilious troubles, and find it all that was desired. I think it a valuable remedy.  
Muncie, Ind. D. CHAUB, M.D.

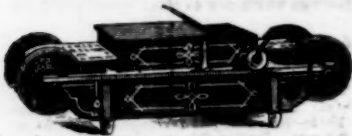
## DREKA

Fine Stationery and Engraving House.

Illuminating and Die Sinking. Send for Samples of Papers and Prices.

1121 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## THE ORGUINETTE



Is the Most Wonderful Music-Producing Instrument in the World.

It Plays Everything—Sacred, Secular and Popular.

IT IS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS, AND THE KING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Large Pipe Organs, Pianos and Reed Organs may all be seen operating mechanically as Organettes, Musical Cabinet, and Cabinet, at the most novel and interesting music warehouse in the world.

No. 831 Broadway,

Between 12th and 13th Sts., NEW YORK.

The Mechanical Organette Co.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees.

Send for Circular.

## HOTELS.

## NEW YORK.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 5th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway, Cor. 31st Street, New York, within one block of Army and Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Prop.

Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 220 St. near Madison Square, New York. N. B. BARRY

Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 29th and 29th Sts., New York. Rates Reduced—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

Troy House, First and River Streets, Fort N. Y. Janvin and Gillis, Proprietors.

## CHICAGO.

## Leland Hotel,

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS, Des Moines, Iowa. Location in the City, Michigan Ave. and Jackson St. Liberal discount made.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

## WASHINGTON

## THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

Terms \$4, \$3, and \$2.50 per day.

## Favors for the "German."

## STATIONERY

OF THE FINEST MANUFACTURE

## NOVELTIES

In Menus, Dinner and Birthday Cards.

ORIGINALITY IN ALL GOODS.

Fine Scrap Books

At ROBER' NEIDER'S,

37 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.

MONOGRAMS AND CRESTS.

## VAN KLEECK, CLARK &amp; CO.,

## STATIONERS,

234 and 235 Broadway, N. Y.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

Artistic and Useful Stationery,

Choice Plush & Leather Goods.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

Admirers of Japanese Goods

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR

ELEGANT SELECTIONS OF

SATSUMA, KIOTO, MAKUZA,

OWARI, KAGA, NAKASAKI, &c.

SILK EMBROIDERIES, SCREENS, IVORY

CARVINGS, FANS,

SCROLLS in Paper, Craze and Silk, LACQUER

GOODS and JAPANESE LANTERNS.

Orders by Mail receive prompt attention.

YAMOTO TRADING CO.,

30 Howard St., N. Y.

MANUAL OF FIELD SIGNALS.

Consisting of Instruction in Signalling in the

General Service Code, Manual of the Flag

Drill, Torch Drill, Inspection, Selecting and

Working Stations in the Field, for Day and Night

Signalling; Signalling in Cipher; Signalling in the

Homographic Code, and Signalling with the

Heliograph. There are fifteen plates, containing

sixty seven figures, illustrating the above subjects.

It is a convenient pocket manual for officers and

men of the Regular Army and Navy and of the

National Guard, and is a complete text book for

Military Schools. It is published by authority of

Brigadier and Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen,

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A. One copy, bound in

flexible leather, 75 cents; flexible cloth, 50 cents;

paper, 40 cents. Address P. N. BROWN,

50 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

## SHOPPING IN NEW YORK.

PERSONS DESIRING TO AVOID THEM-

SELVES the advantage of purchasing in

New York articles of any description, can address

Mrs. M. F. WALTON, 121 East 54th St., New

York, who will execute orders promptly and with

judgment. Refers to the Editor of this paper.



## JOHN HOLLAND,

Writer of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties "Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed free.

19 WEST 4TH ST.,

Cincinnati.

## Second Promenade Concert,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

## Veteran Association

BY THE

## SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,

C. A. CAPPA, LEADER,

Will be given at the Armory, Fourth Avenue and

Sixty-sixth Street.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,

At 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be obtained of WM. A. POND & CO., No

43 Union Square E. A. KINGSLAND, No. 66

John Street; ED. O. BIRD, No. 88 Prince Street;

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, No. Broadway; C. F.

LOUTHEL, No. 45 Maiden Lane; P. J. BOGERT,

No. 1131 Broadway; TYSON'S, No. 111 Broad-

way; ARCADE, No. 71 Broadway; GEORGE W.

RAND, St. Cloud Hotel; DELMONICO'S, and of

members of the Committee.

## ZOEDONE!

## The Empress of Table Beverages!

The National, Non-Alcoholic Drink of Great

Britain.

Exhilarating, like Champagne

without fear of intoxication or after injurious

reactionary effects. Bright, clean, thirst-allaying,

digestive, and tonic.

Once Adopted, Never Abandoned

Potent enemy of dipsomania.

Never fails on the taste, but is

Ever New and Grateful.

10,000,000 Bottles consumed annually in Great

Britain.

Ask for it at Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Wine-

rooms, Druggists. For family use, order of Wine

Merchants, Grocers, Druggists.

Zoedone Bureau, 27 Park Place,

NEW YORK.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

## ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!

WE WILL SEND ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts,

Suspensories, and other Electric Appli-

cances TO MEN suffering from NERVOUS DE-

BILITY, LOST VITALITY, etc., speedily restoring

HEALTH and MANHOOD. Also for RHEU-

MATISM, PARALYSIS, LIVER and KIDNEY

TRoubles, and MANY OTHER DISEASES.

Illustrated pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

## 100 Comic Songs, Nos. 1 and 2.

Words and Music each number 30c. 100 Irish

songs, words and music. 30c. 100 Scotch songs,

words and music. 30c. 100 Popular songs, words

and music. 30c. 100 Sentimental songs, words

and music. 30c. 100 Ethiopian songs, words and

music. 30c. 100 Opera songs, words and music. 30c. Will

send any one on receipt of price, four for \$1.10.

Eight numbers for \$2.00. Address Knake & Co.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## THE GEM.

"THE GEM" is the most

powerful and portable Opera

and Field Glass combined,

ever made. It is largely in

use in the Army and on the Plains. Illustrated

Price List of this and other Glasses, Microscopes,

Telescopes, Barometers, Compasses, etc., sent free

to any address.

R. & J. BECK,

Manufacturing Opticians,

PHILADELPHIA

## PILES ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms—Moisture, intense

itching, most at night.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT sure cure.

It is EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS in CURING ALL

such as Pimples, Blisters, Rash,

Itch, Salt Rheum, no matter

how obstinate or long standing.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Sold by Druggists.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 50c. in postage stamps

3 boxes, \$1.25. Address Dr. H. Swayne, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1838.



## Post Gardens

FURNISHED

On the Most Favorable Terms.

It is essential to the health of the troops at

Military Posts to have

Fresh Vegetables,

and plenty of them. To accomplish this and keep

up a supply during the entire season it is only

necessary to plant

## DREER'S GARDEN SEEDS,

which are selected from the best strains of veget-

ables, and of a grade and freshness second to

none.

It is scarcely necessary to caution the Council

of Administration of the importance of securing

the best seeds. The labor and manure will be lost

and the results of the year unsatisfactory unless

the right start is made in this particular. The

Post Gardens may also be ornamented by flower-

ing plants and vines raised from

RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS,

of which we offer a choice assortment.

Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1882.

Mailed free, giving complete directions for the

culture, management, etc. Estimates furnished

when desired.

HENRY A. DREER, Seedsmen.

PHILADELPHIA.

## SEED ANNUAL FOR 1882 free.

Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## HOMOEOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS giving

plain directions for their use, are a necessity for

every family removing out of reach of a homoeo-

pathic physician. Descriptive catalogues of all

the books with prices, furnished free on applica-

tion to

LORENCE & TAPE'S Homoeopathic Pharmacy,

145 Grand St., New York, or 35 Clark St., Chicago

ROEDIGER & TAPE received the only Cen-

tennial Prize Medal at Philadelphia awarded for

Homoeopathic medicines. Business established

in 1835.

## CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.

VERANDA CHAIRS A SPECIALTY.

Send stamp for illustrated catalogue to the

Manufacturer.

F. A. SINCLAIR, Manufacturer, N. Y., U. S. A.

## The Art of Photography

Complete without a Teacher.

From \$4.00 up; send 10c. for Circular

and Catalogue, to

AUGUST HERZOG, 36 John St., N. Y.

Manufact of Photo. Instruments.

Kimney Bros. Celebrated Cigarettes

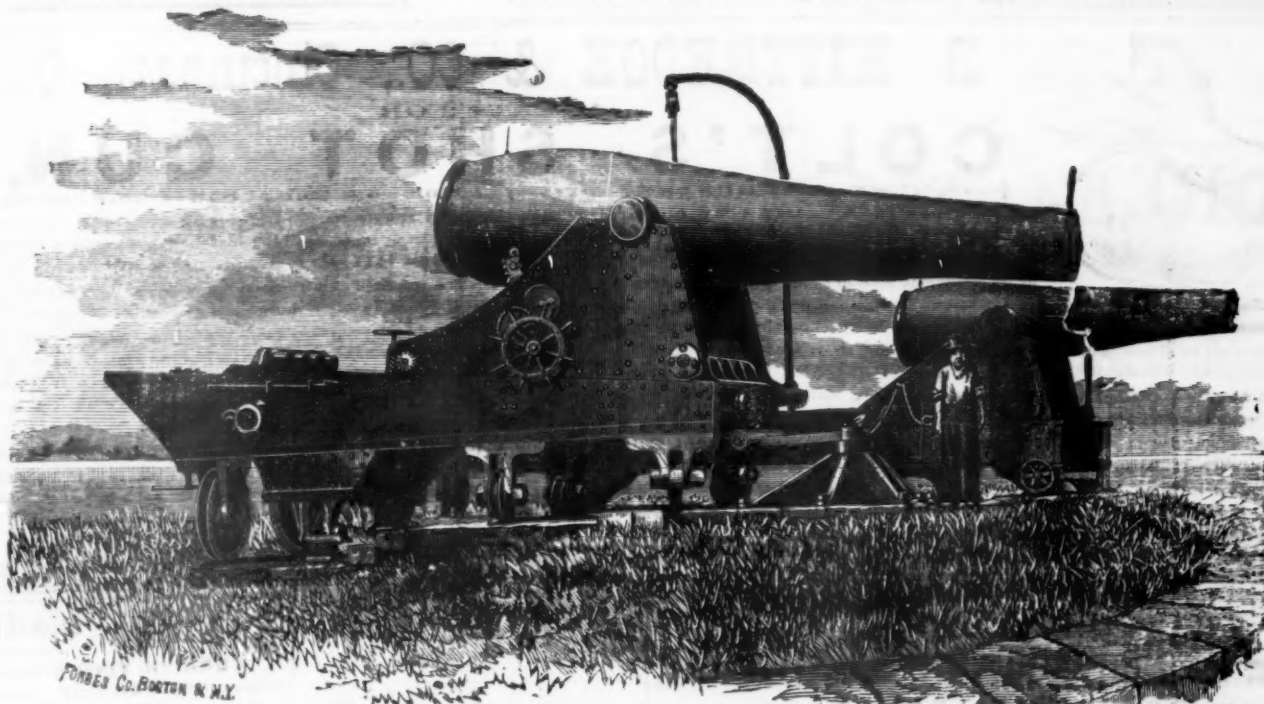
# THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1868,

Formerly **CYRUS ALGER & CO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1834,

**MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL.**



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectile

OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

WORKS—South Boston.

## THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

D A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

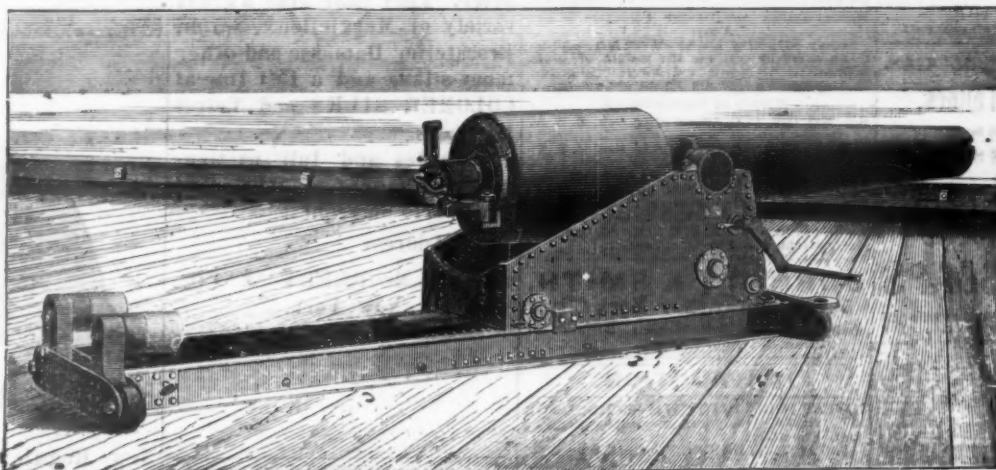
At Cold Spring, on the Hudson, (Opposite West Point.)

**PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO.,** Proprietors.

**ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

SOLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO MAKE COILED AND WELDED WROUGHT IRON BARRELS FOR CANNON.



BREECH-LOADING RIFLED CANNON FOR NAVAL USE.

Works at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

Office, 30 Broadway, New York.



## NEW REGULATION

## ARMY HELMET

—ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.



**B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O.,**  
AGENTS FOR  
**COLT'S SHOT GUN.**

This is the **BEST SHOT GUN** ever offered for the money. A Colt Shot Gun at \$50 is more accurately made than an English Gun costing \$100. In fact they are more accurately made than Guns are or can be made by the best French, Belgian, or English makers. Each part on one side is an exact counterpart of the same part on the other. This is not true of the best Guns imported. The barrels are by a process never before used—**soldered with HARD SOLDER**. This makes it absolutely impossible for the barrels to jar apart by frequent and continuous shooting. All gun makers and sportsmen of much experience know how liable this is to happen to the finest English Guns. The best English makers have not the art of soldering with hard solder. They use only soft solder, or "tinman's solder" (composed of lead and tin). The parts of the Colt Gun are interchangeable. If a mainspring is broken, or a screw lost, you have only to send to the factory, or a dealer in the arm; the part sent you by mail is sure to fit, and the expense is inconceivable. These Guns are all thoroughly tested at the factory, and they are as good Shooting Guns as it is possible to make. They are much less in price than the imported Guns. Come and see them, or order on approval. We have also Hemmings and Parker's Double Breech-Loaders. A full variety of Belgian and English Breech-shot, shells (brass and paper), Colt's Pistols (Army, Self, and Thumb Cocking, 44 and 45 calibre), Police (ditto, 38 and 41 calibre), Pocket (30, 32, 38, and 41 c libbre), Smith & Wesson (32, 38, and 44 calibre). The above are the best Pistols in workmanship, efficiency, and material made in this or any other country. They are best steel and best wrought-iron throughout. We have also a full line of lower-priced American Pistols. Also a variety of British Bull-Dog and kindred English Pistols. In comparing the Pistols sent us from England with Colt's and Smith & Wesson's, consumers should keep in mind that the former, or English, are all cast iron barrels and frames. This indisputable statement of fact fixes the value of what an English book maker has said depreciating our best wrought iron and wrought steel arms, to make room for cast iron English trash.

We are the only Agents in the United States for the Curtis & Harvey Powder. Also. Agents for the Austin Powder Co., Cleveland

ESTABLISHED 1833.

## HATFIELD AND SONS, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS, 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

All the Latest Designs in Imported Woolens for Civilian Dress.

## THE ORIGINAL DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Made by BOOSEY &amp; CO., London. W. A. FOND &amp; CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

**HUGH M'GARRY,**  
Army and Navy Tailor,  
751 BROADWAY, New York.

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor  
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.  
F. A. Hoyt. H. T. Anderson  
Maurice A. Hoyt S. C. Stine.  
**F. A. HOYT & COMPANY,**  
Army and Navy Clothing made to order in the  
best style and of the best materials.  
S. W. Cor. CHESTNUT & 10TH ST.  
PHILADELPHIA.

**JOHN EARLE & CO.**  
Army and Navy Tailors,  
Two doors above the "Old South,"  
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

## ECKELAERS' FINE TOILET SOAPS



The recent discoveries and improvements made by Mr. L. Eckelaers, of Brussels, have placed his TOILET SOAPS beyond the reach of all competitors. They are especially recommended to ladies, and mothers for the toilet of their children. Messrs. E. Fougere & Co., 30 North William street, New York, are Sole Agents for the U. S.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

U. S. GRANT, Jr. FERDINAND WARD.  
**GRANT & WARD,**  
Bankers,  
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, and individuals received.  
Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission and full information given regarding investment securities.

WM. C. CARROLL, Late Major U. S. V., and Post Trader U. S. A.  
WM. HOELCKE, Late Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.

**U. S. Army Purchasing Bureau,**  
(CO-OPERATIVE.)

WM. C. CARROLL & CO., Managers,  
180 MICHIGAN AVE., Leland Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
Military Tailors and General Purveyors to the Army.  
Supply everything known among merchandise. Co-operative by dividing the margin of profit between the wholesale and lowest retail prices. Holiday Goods a specialty. Send test orders.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comdg. Dept. of Texas.  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. Crook, Brig. Gen. W. S. A. Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific.  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, Asst. Adj. Gen.  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird, Asst. Insp. Gen. U. S. A.  
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Forsyth, Lt. Col. 4th Cav.  
Lt. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Mil. Sec. to the Lt. Gen.  
Lt. Col. F. D. Grant, A. D. C. to the Lt. Gen.  
General John A. Logan, U. S. Senator.

**BURNETT & SMITH,**  
58 Broadway, New York City,  
Transact all classes of Financial Business for Army Officers.

## INSTRUCTION.

**WEST POINT VIREUM (SCHOOL FOR BOYS)**, Annapolis College opens Sept. 15, 1889. Scientific.  
Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**, at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal, Mrs. O. W. BOCKEE, who refers to Gen. C. C. Augur, S. B. Holabird, Maj. S. M. Horton, Surg. U. S. A.

Some years ago, the necessity for a Black Silk that should possess all the requisites of a first-class DRESS SILK became apparent to Messrs. JAMES MCCREERY & CO., of Broadway and Eleventh Street, New York, as none of the various brands in existence entirely satisfied all the demands.

Negotiations were entered into with a skillful European expert in winding raw silk and with a famous Lyons weaver, to produce a NEW BLACK SILK, and the brand now widely known as "Cachemire Sublime de Novi" was produced. Messrs. James McCreery & Co. confidently guarantee this silk as the best ever made for the price. They have also a great variety of Mervielleux, Surah, Brocatelle, Damasse and other fancy silks, and a full line of COLORED SILKS and Velvet Brocades.

Samples and full particulars will be sent to any part of the World on request.

Address

**JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,**  
New York.

If you wish to ADVERTISE in any publication in the U. S. or Dominion, send to **Dodd's Newspaper Advertising Agency**, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., for prices. "Advertiser's Manual" free.

## BENT &amp; BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors.

387 WASHINGTON STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

## 3 KINGS CIGARETTES

COMPOSED OF  
TURKISH, VIRGINIA and a small  
portion of choice PERIQUE—a mixture not  
found in any other Cigarette.

MILD, FRAGRANT,  
HIGH WROUGHT  
AND  
PARTICULARLY AGREEABLE.

9 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

By W. S. KIMBALL & CO.,  
Peerless Tobacco Works. Rochester, N. Y.

## MERWIN HULBERT & Co. Automatic REVOLVERS

ASK FOR PRICES.  
**ALFORD WARD, DAVENPORT & Co.**  
85 CHAMBERS STR., N. Y.

ONLY \$1.00 FOR ANY ONE OF THE 60  
Choice Collections of Roses,  
Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants,  
Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small  
Fruit, etc. For example: 12  
choice Roses, \$1.12; 12 Tuberoses, \$1.12;  
12 Carnations, \$1.12; 12 Geraniums, \$1.12;  
12 Verbenas, \$1.12; 12 Apples, \$1.12; 12 Peaches, \$1.12; 12 Grapes, \$1.12;  
12 Hardy Catalpa, \$1.12; 25 packets choice Flower  
seeds, \$1.12. Hundreds of others CHEAP, and many  
NEW AND RARE! very collection of DIME  
Plants. All mailed postage paid, and safe arrival guaranteed. A Catalogue of about 100 pages FREE.  
25th Year. 18 Greenhouses, 400 Acres.  
THE STORES & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio



**PETTIBONE MANUFACT'G CO.,**  
Cincinnati.

New Regulation HELMETS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Uniforms.